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A Young Pole's Diary: When Tanks Rolled Into Gdansk

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A 20-year-old worker from Gdansk arrived in Warsaw and provided a vivid witness account of the street fighting there in the days following the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13. The authorities have said more than 300 people were injured in the fighting and have admitted one death.

The worker, who is now a courier for a resistance movement, said Thursday an underground involving several hundred people had already formed on the Baltic coast but that it was not planning to engage in open activity until spring.

Following are excerpts from a three-hour interview entirely in his own words but arranged chronologically.

Sunday, Dec. 13. I went to the Lenin shipyard. The gate was covered with flowers, portraits of Walesa and the pope. An announcement was made over the public address system by Krupinski (Miroslaw Krupinski, deputy to Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union) calling on factories and students to send delegations inside as it was the coordinating point of the strike. There were about 2,000 people outside. There were six tanks in front and two police cars patrolling the streets.

Many leaflets were being thrown to the crowd. Buses with workers pulled up and police waved them on and shouted not to stop. A little truck

came from an old village and brought a barrel of sauerkraut, 60 cans of marinated meat and 200 loaves of bread. Everyone was coming with food. A group of soldiers came to the gate and brought hot tea and coffee to the strikers. It was a nice gesture.

The workers shared what they had with the soldiers. I saw a platoon commander come over to a nun and hand her a plastic bag that had donations for the Mass. This was for the Mass that was to be held at the monument (to workers slain in 1970) on the 16th. There was an announcement of the rally there.

Monday, Dec. 14. There was an enormous crowd. You could see workers hanging on the gate and fence. Mothers brought their children and they were crying to see their fathers inside.

I went to the monument. People were kneeling in the snow, laying flowers and lighting candles. A group of 20 soldiers came over, took their hats off and knelt in the snow with the people. It was announced curfew was moved up to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Dec. 15. Right away, before I even got there I felt something in the air that made my eyes water. I ran into six cops. They had their helmets on and their visors down. I saw their batons were dirty and bent — they had obviously been beating people. They told me to get the hell out of there or they would take care of me.

Police at the railroad station were trying to disperse crowds. The public address system read out the decree of war and warned against "hooligan

gatherings." I went to the monument and offered a short prayer. At the shipyard the workers had put 40-ton trucks behind the gate to block it.

A police radio car pulled up to the monument and people shouted "get out of here, this is a sacred place." A captain in a long black leather coat got out and ordered the people to tear down the stands for the Mass. No one did.

Wednesday, Dec. 16. I call this the day of revenge against the working people. On the train I saw the first slogans against (Gen. Wojciech) Jaruzelski. The trains were not even stopping at the main station. I got out and flagged down a ride with an ambulance. He didn't even ask us where we were going — he knew. When we arrived I couldn't believe my eyes.

There must have been 20,000 people at the railroad station. Everyone was moving toward the monument. Radio cars of Zomo (special riot police) and military units ordered people to disperse and threatened them.

The first shots were fired as the national anthem was being sung. They came from automatic weapons but they were blanks. People got terribly frightened and started falling all over each other. The shots didn't work and the tear gas came.

We all charged the Zomo. They were hard pressed and fell back. People picked up the canisters and threw them back at them. There were shouts of "gestapo" and "murderers."

Their heads were protected so people threw the

stones at their legs and feet. The Zomo began calling for help by firing red rockets. We saw reinforcements coming and we blocked their path. A soldier stepped out and said they were all soldiers.

When people heard this they let them pass. But we saw people inside dressed in Zomo outfits. In 15 minutes we saw four more trucks coming. This time we stayed to one side and prepared gasoline bombs, stones and crowbars. The attack began. A soldier was wounded by broken glass from a window and was taken to an ambulance. He was crying out, "It's not me. It's orders." We hit the trucks and burned the tarpaulins. Then I saw airplanes coming over, like cropdusters. They dropped some kind of tear gas, but it was not effective. The wind blew it away.

At about 6 o'clock, a group broke off and hit the Voivodship police headquarters at Okocwa Street. They broke all the windows and siphoned gas out of the police cars. We wanted to use it against the armor. We put the gas in milk bottles.

From Elbaska Street, we saw armored cars and water cannons. They doused some people with water — it was minus 6 degrees. We used the bottles against the armored personnel carriers. It went on like this all evening. People constructed barricades and charged the Zomo.

The Zomo charged with their batons. I washed the yellow off my hands in the snow and got on a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Army in Poland Calls for Purge Of Dissidents

By Ruth E. Gruber
United Press International

WARSAW — A Polish Army newspaper has called for a purge of economic, social, political and intellectual life to weed out supporters of Solidarity and those who could act as a "Trojan horse" for the opposition.

The article Thursday was one of the clearest and most explicit official comments on the policy of "verification" that has been going on since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13. The process includes interviews and forced declarations of loyalty or renunciation of Solidarity membership.

The Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has given two sermons condemning the verification practice, especially the demand to renounce Solidarity or sign forced declarations.

[A Roman Catholic Church official said senior churchmen had been in contact with Solidarity chief Lech Walesa on his refusal to take part in talks with military authorities without participation of the elected leaders of his union. Reuters reported from Warsaw.]

[But the church official, who asked not to be named, said: "It is not up to us to persuade him. This

appeared that the authorities were preparing to depose Henryk Samsonowicz from his position as rector of Warsaw University, probably because of his protests against "verification" at the university. There were reports earlier this month that he had been deprived of his membership in the Communist Party.

Referring to Mr. Samsonowicz, a university source said the policy of naming directors to top posts "is very clear on this point: all the presidents of the higher schools should be party members appointed by the authorities."

Mr. Samsonowicz has reportedly demonstrated his opposition to the martial law authorities in attempts to retain some autonomy within the university.

University faculty members were told at a meeting earlier this month that the military authorities had presented him with a list of demands as preliminary conditions for the resumption of studies on a regular basis.

These were: no meetings, rallies or demonstrations for political purposes, no political activities among students and faculty except for party activities, no leaflets and other printed propaganda and no graffiti on the walls. If these were not met, the authorities said, full resumption of studies would be put off until October.

Mr. Samsonowicz accepted the preliminary conditions, the faculty was told, but listed demands of his own. These were: no "verification" of faculty or students, the powers of the university senate would remain unchanged and the university would continue to demand release of internees.

Meanwhile, official Polish news organizations again accused the West of fomenting the anti-Socialist activity that the authorities claim nearly brought on civil war. The reports said the West was a false friend whose tough measures against Poland would only hurt the people.

"All that not so long ago was pro-Western, had the scent of Western optimism and green currency is now a black hole, an empty, dead field," Zolnierz Wolnosci said. "It appears that the West did not and does not want a peaceful Poland, which would combine in one family all Poles."

Three underground Solidarity activists, appearing Thursday at a clandestine meeting with Western reporters, said members of the suspended union were prepared to sabotage the economy and step up their propaganda campaign if reprisals against their leaders were not ended.

The government has announced that parliament will hold a session Jan. 25 and 26 that will be highlighted by an address by Gen. Jaruzelski and a debate on the institutionalizing of martial law regulations.

Western nations suspend negotiations on rescheduling Polish debt payments due this year. Page 2.

is a matter for the government and Solidarity to sort out between them. The main problem appears to be that Gen. Jaruzelski does not know how to go about re-establishing dialogue and what groups to involve," Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is the premier and party leader.

[The church official said that Archbishop Glemp had told Gen. Jaruzelski that talks aimed at extracting Poland from its political stalemate must involve all genuine social forces, including Solidarity, Reuters reported.]

According to the article in the armed forces newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci, "there are a number of branches, services and institutions in which a particular Trojan horse can by no means be left, for it would let us hear from it in a situation which would be convenient for our ideological and political enemies."

"A consistent removal of evil from our life should be started out in a commissar-like manner at all levels and platforms important for our national existence," Zolnierz Wolnosci said.

"The time of martial law creates the ideal conditions for introducing a real and effective and not apparent and formal verification of staff in the party, administrative apparatus, economy, education, press, radio and television as well as in many other fields of our life."

The article in the armed forces newspaper came as high Warsaw University sources said that it

Greeks Said to Offer Service for Russia's Naval Supply Vessels

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — With encouragement by Greece's new Socialist government, officials of a state-controlled shipyard on a strategically located Aegean island have again offered to service supply vessels for Soviet military ships, diplomatic sources revealed Friday.

The service had been terminated

any shipyards that Greece desired. But he declined comment on the issue of the military ships' supply vessels.

The shipyard sources said the Russians had been among their "best clients," having brought in about \$15 million in revenue since their commercial and fleet vessels were first repaired there under an agreement signed in 1979. The sources said they would "welcome" a return of business from the Russians and said that if the original agreement had not been terminated under political pressure it would have brought the yards an estimated \$10 million in 1981.

U.S. Protest

The United States had protested that the agreement was "precedent breaking" for a NATO country. Alliance officials had emphasized that, although Russian commercial vessels are often serviced by Western countries, the Soviet Union has never been able to secure such facilities for supply ships of its Mediterranean military fleet. Italy had rejected such a Soviet request after consulting NATO headquarters.

The Greeks had responded to Western complaints by citing the economic advantages of the agreement, but had also used the issue to gain leverage at a time when Turkey was blocking Greece's re-entry into NATO's military wing.

Three months after returning to the alliance in October, 1980, Greece halted Soviet use of the facilities and offered to service only their commercial vessels. This led to a breakdown of the agreement.

Mr. Pottakis said a Soviet delegation visited him a few days ago and proposed the repair of several Soviet commercial vessels. "We are looking upon this request very favorably because such agreements would enormously benefit our shipyards and employment," he said. "Delay in responding to such offers in the past has meant the use of France and Singapore as alternatives for the Russians."

Management of the Neorion shipyards was taken over by A. and P. Apellides International, a London-based firm of consultants, in February, 1979. Thorsten Anderson, the commercial director of the yards, said that business had boomed since then but was now "rather slack."

Vote on Golan Postponed at UN

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Security Council postponed a crucial public session Friday at which it was to vote on a Jordanian call for an arms embargo and other sanctions against Israel for its virtual annexation of the Golan Heights.

A U.S. spokesman said Jordan had requested the postponement until sometime next week.

No immediate explanation was given, but diplomatic sources said Arab delegates were concerned that the resolution might not get the nine votes required to request an emergency special session of the General Assembly on the Israeli move.



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., seeking progress the Palestinian autonomy issue, met Friday with Israeli officials.

From left, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Interior Ministry Director Haim Kubersky and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Haig Thrusts Himself Into Palestinian Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After deliberately avoiding the problem for the last year, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has thrust himself personally into the intricate negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the hope of achieving a diplomatic breakthrough between Egypt and Israel in the next three months.

The question being raised here, in Cairo and among Mr. Haig's own staff is whether he is embarking on an impossible mission or whether in fact his timing is right, however long the odds against him.

[Mr. Haig, saying there are no deadlines, left Israel Friday for Washington with what he called a "renewed sense of urgency" on the Palestinian issue. He said he expects to return to Cairo and Jerusalem at the end of the month. United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.]

"I am optimistic ... but not unmindful of the great obstacles that have to be overcome," Mr. Haig said at an airport news conference. "It is clear there are still many differences between the parties," he added.

[Earlier in the day, Mr. Haig had

met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin for the second time in his two-day visit. Before coming to Israel, Mr. Haig met Egyptian leaders, including President Hosni Mubarak, during two days in Cairo, UPI reported.]

The negotiations on Palestinian

NEWS ANALYSIS

self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have dragged on inconclusively that hardly anyone in Cairo or Jerusalem is willing to predict success for Mr. Haig before April 26, the symbolic date on which Israel is to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai and thus wrap up formalities of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Under the Camp David accords of September, 1978, there were two basic "framework agreements." The one that dealt with the peace treaty will have been carried out by April 26. The other, more contentious one called for establishing an interim arrangement in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip so that the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs could run their own affairs while Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinians — and the United States — argued over the ultimate fate of the lands and people during a five-year transition period.

Mr. Haig, who had been convinced by his Middle East advisers to give priority to pressing for an early agreement on Palestinian autonomy, has become convinced of the urgency. He has been trying to persuade Egyptians and Israelis that if there is no agreement by April 26 on Palestinian self-rule the whole Camp David process may begin to fall apart under pressures from the Soviet Union, West Europeans, other Arab states and even from within the United States for a new approach to arranging peace in the Middle East.

This could create a dangerous uncertainty, and in the Middle East uncertainty is usually equated with instability and instability with the possibility of renewed warfare.

Moreover, Mr. Haig seems also to believe that the United States can come up with a working formula for a "declaration of principles" that will enable the Palestinians to elect their ruling council. The Americans think they can come up with compromises to resolve the basic disagreements: whether the Palestinian authority should be small or large and wide ranging, whether the Arabs of east

Jerusalem should vote, whether new Jewish settlements should be permitted in the interim period, whether Israeli security should be all-encompassing and whether the authority should be allowed to do more than carry out local tasks.

Both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Begin have given their blessings to Mr. Haig's endeavor but both leaders and their advisers are extremely dubious of the other side's intentions.

In Israel, there is an underlying assumption that Mr. Mubarak, while perhaps not breaking with the Camp David accords or with the Israelis, will do all in his power after April 26 to gain Egypt's re-entry into the Arab world once the Sinai is returned to Egypt.

Thus, the Israelis regard suspiciously the official Egyptian position that there is no particular urgency in the autonomy negotiations, that Mr. Mubarak is more relaxed about it than the late President Anwar Sadat because, unlike Sadat, Mr. Mubarak did not sign the Camp David accords, and that Egypt would rather have no autonomy agreement at all than to have one that stands no chance of acceptance by the Palestinians.

The Egyptians say that for an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Lays Groundwork for Decision on Chemical Weapons

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has laid the groundwork for a presidential decision to begin producing a new nerve gas for chemical warfare, according to administration and congressional officials. The plan includes a request for a substantial increase in the 1983 budget for such weapons.

Senior military officials in the Pentagon long have contended that the United States must modernize its capabilities for chemical warfare as a deterrent to the Soviet Union, which Pentagon officials say has built up an effective capacity for using such weapons.

In addition, the Reagan administration has asserted repeatedly that there was growing evidence, in Southeast Asia and in Afghanistan, of Soviet willingness to use chemical weapons such as "yellow rain," which has been described as a toxic chemical substance.

The administration and congressional officials said all that remained was for President Reagan to make a decision on production,

to certify to Congress the need for production of the nerve gas and to consult with United States allies in Europe, which they said would be the most likely battlefield for chemical weapons. Such weapons are primarily designed for use against massed armies in land warfare.

The officials said the administration had tentatively decided to ask for about \$810 million for chemical and biological weapons and equipment in the fiscal year 1983, which starts Oct. 1. For the current year, \$455 million is in the budget.

In addition, the officials said the administration had projected a budget of \$1.4 billion for such weapons for the fiscal year 1984. By contrast, the entire budget for chemical warfare in 1978 was \$111 million, the officials said.

The most recent signal of the administration's intent, according to Pentagon officials, was a bid solicitation to potential suppliers of chemicals to go into one of the new generation of weapons known as binary nerve gas.

The solicitation asked industrial suppliers only to indicate whether they would be interested in and capable of supplying the chemicals, but did not ask them to submit actual bids for a contract.

Binary chemical weapons are so named because the two primary ingredients of the nerve gas, in liquid form, would be manufactured, shipped and stored separately. The first time they meet would be in an artillery shell or aerial bomb just before the shell is fired or the bomb dropped. The two chemicals would mix rapidly in flight and turn into gas that would be sprayed over a wide area when the shell or bomb burst above the ground.

Safe to Store

Binary nerve gas comes in two forms. One, called GB, is colorless and odorless and is lethal within a minute when inhaled. The other, called VX, is much the same but hangs in the atmosphere for days to deny an area to enemy troops. Both kill by paralyzing the muscles that control breathing, urination and other body processes.

Military chemical specialists

contend that binary weapons have the advantage of being safe to store and to transport or, in the event of a chemical arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, to dismantle easily.

Opponents of chemical weapons, including many members of Congress and some scientists, argue that production of the weapons would only add to the arms race with the Soviet Union, even though both the United States and the Soviet Union have signed a 1925 pact that forbids the use, but not the possession, of chemical weapons.

The United States adhered to that Geneva Protocol after President Richard M. Nixon, in 1969, said the United States renounced the first use of chemical weapons as well as biological weapons. He also ordered that the production of chemical and biological weapons cease.

Since then, several Congresses and administrations have denied Pentagon requests that the United States resume production of chemical weapons, particularly the binary weapons. But small amounts of

money have been allotted to research and development.

The total budget for chemical weapons in 1979 was \$123 million, just a bit above that of 1978, and rose again slightly to \$137 million in 1980. After that, however, it rose sharply, reaching \$262 million in 1981.

The move toward binary weapons picked up momentum in the summer of 1980, when the Defense Science Board, which is a panel of outside specialists advising the Pentagon, recommended that the production of binary chemical weapons be started.

There also were reports that advisers had recommended that the weapons be stored at bases in Britain, but officials denied later that they had made a recommendation on where to put the weapons if they were produced.

In its March revision of the military budget, the Reagan administration requested and got \$20 million to equip a binary gas production plant in Pine Bluff, Ark. Pentagon officials said that construction there had started and was scheduled to be finished in mid-1983.

INSIDE

Air Crash Clues

The Air Florida jetliner that crashed into the Potomac River in Washington may have waited as long as 40 minutes after it was last detected before taking off, a federal safety official said. Page 3.

U.S. Production

The U.S. government reported a continued easing in wholesale inflation for December and all of 1981 but a sharp drop in industrial production for December. Page 9.

Under the Drier

If no man is a hero to his valet, no star is a star to her coiffeur — and Marlene Dietrich is a case in point. A hairdresser's-eye view of the movie and singing legend is in Weekend, Page 5W.

Red Smith Dies at 76; Wrote 'Sports of Times'

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Red Smith, 76, the Pulitzer Prize winning sports columnist of The New York Times, died Friday in a Stamford, Conn., hospital after a brief illness, The New York Times announced.

Mr. Smith was an expert on most sports and built up an awesome range of contacts in a career that began in the 1920s. His favorite sports were baseball, football, boxing and horse racing. He wrote in The Times that he did care much for hockey and basketball, saying that he found them boring.

Mr. Smith won many prizes as a columnist for The New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times. He won the Pulitzer Prize for commentary in 1976.

What distinguished his reporting in his field was his ability to combine a young man's excitement for sports with integrity for reporting usually reserved for the news section of a paper.

Mr. Smith was born Walter Wellesley Smith in Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 25, 1905. He had said that his most notable athletic achievement while in college was finishing last in a mile race. It was the only one he ever ran.

Mr. Smith graduated from Notre Dame in 1927 and then worked for the Milwaukee Sentinel from 1928 through 1936, when he moved to the Philadelphia Record.

There he came to the attention of Stanley Woodward, sports editor of the New York Herald Tribune, who summoned him to New York as a columnist in 1945. With the death of Grantland Rice, the dean of American sports columnists at the time, Mr. Smith became the most widely syndicated sports writer in the country.

Mr. Smith lived into an era of writers and television sports re-



Red Smith

...in 1971

porters whose appeal was frequently based as much on their popularity as former athletes as on their journalistic abilities. Mr. Smith belonged to a group of writers from what was called a Golden Era of American sports; among his colleagues from that time were Rice, Stanley Woodward, Bill Corum and Frankie Graham.

The Herald-Tribune failed in 1966 and Mr. Smith joined The World Journal Tribune, which also failed. He joined The Times in November, 1971, with his column, called "Sports of the Times."

Among the awards he won were an honorary doctorate by Notre Dame in 1968, the 1956 Grantland Rice Memorial Award of the Sportsman's Brotherhood, the Catholic Institute of the Press Award (which he shared with former Times columnist Arthur Daley), the New York Newspaper Guild Page One Award and the National Headliners Club award.

Council of Europe May Urge Reprimand Of Turkey on Rights

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Council of Europe will probably recommend that Turkey's military regime be reprimanded for continuing violations of human and political rights, but will not expel Turkey, the head of the council's parliamentary assembly said Friday.

"It is my personal opinion," said José María de Areizaga, president of the consultative body's parliamentary assembly, "but I believe that we will give Turkey the benefit of the doubt regarding the regime's promises of going back to democratic rule."

Mr. Areizaga, a Cortes deputy and former Spanish foreign minister, made his comments after a news conference here by spokesmen for a 20-member assembly delegation that returned Thursday from a weeklong fact-finding tour in Turkey. The council, which groups 21 West European democracies, is active in promoting human rights. Its primary function is to consult and advise governments and parliaments.

"There is no democracy in Turkey," said Tom Urwin, a British Labor Party member of the assembly and member of the assembly's Political Affairs Committee. He said that the delegation received confirmation from Turkish leaders and lawyers in Ankara and Istanbul that torture was still being practiced.

Mr. Urwin said that the visit had the effect of "firming up" previous opinions about Turkey and that "we are under no illusions" regarding the military junta's non-democratic practices.

The fact-finding committee will report soon to the 163-member assembly and recommend actions to be voted upon during the assembly's plenary session starting Jan. 25 in Strasbourg, council sources said.

Both the Mr. Urwin and Ludwig Steiner, a conservative Austrian member of parliament, said that the council could vote to expel Turkey from membership, but that possibility has been widely discussed by assembly members and repeatedly urged by pro-Socialist groups, particularly from Scandinavian countries.

Such a move, while considered unlikely, would be a major blow to the regime in Ankara, diplomats said.

"Expulsion—or being forced to withdraw voluntarily as Greece did under the colonels—would make it extremely difficult for Turkey to get the new financial aid it

is seeking from the West," a European ambassador said Friday.

But expulsion or suspension of Turkey's membership would remove leverage on the regime's promise to restore democracy, some assembly members said. "If we expel Turkey, we will have no more influence over them," Mr. Steiner said.

He added that during their visit last week, Turkish military leaders repeatedly emphasized their desire to remain within the council and that a constitution was being prepared with a view to holding elections by the end of 1983.

Other council sources said that the expulsion issue would probably be raised during the plenary session, triggering heated debate.

Another course of action would be to propose a resolution to the assembly reprimanding Turkey's actions under findings of the council's Human Rights convention. The resolution could call on member governments to lodge complaints over human rights violations and call for reforms. The spokesmen for the delegation declined to predict what the group would recommend to the assembly.

Mr. Areizaga said that his assessment was based on talking with assembly members and reflecting his own views. "It is difficult to predict with certainty, but we have no real force [to influence the Turkish regime] and so I think we will give them the benefit of the doubt... probably passing a resolution on human rights."

In a related development, officials of the European Economic Community in Brussels said Friday that about \$600 million in project aid and grants earmarked for Turkey remained shelved.

"We also are looking hard at Turkey's promise to return to democracy, but since there has been no decision on those prospects the funds have not been cleared," an EEC spokesman said.

Norway Withholds Guns

OSLO (UPI) — Norway has withheld delivery of 34 anti-aircraft guns promised to Turkey before the military takeover in September, 1980, a spokesman for the Norwegian Defense Ministry announced Friday.

The government stopped delivery of the pre-World War II guns to show its displeasure with the Turkish authorities for arresting 52 labor leaders.

Eccvit to Be Freed

ANKARA (Reuters) — Former Turkish Premier Bulent Eccvit, serving a three-month prison term for defying a military ban on public statements, will be released Feb. 1 for good behavior, his lawyer said Friday.

Amid Divisions, Spain Replaces Military Chiefs

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service

MADRID — The Spanish government Friday replaced the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, along with the army, navy and air force chiefs of staff, in a move that appeared to be aimed at strengthening discipline within the armed forces and at silencing critics inside the rightist officer corps.

The moves were viewed as the most radical shakeup of the top command structure in post-Franco democratic Spain. A Defense Ministry communiqué said the officers were all too close to the statutory retirement age. It said new men were needed to provide continuity at a time when defense policy was being reconsidered in the light of negotiations to join the NATO alliance.

High Winds Sweep Mexico

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Gale-force winds that swept across the Gulf of Mexico Thursday drove a tanker aground near a Mexican port and at least 10 small fishing boats were missing, the authorities said. Port officials in Coahuila de Zaragoza, southeast of here, said the Serrat, a tanker loaded with liquid gas, ran aground after strong northerly winds hit the area shortly after midnight.

But informed sources close to the military said there was a perception that the authority of the senior officers had been undermined by divisions within the officer corps. These divisions apparently stemmed from an unsuccessful military coup attempt last Feb. 23.

The new chairman of the joint chiefs of staff is Gen. Alvaro Lacalle, the commander of the Valladolid military region in north central Spain. The sources said he wielded influence within the military and was also respected among politicians.

Gen. Lacalle's post is of vital importance in Spain, where the military has a 50-year history of involvement in politics and where democracy under King Juan Carlos I—as was demonstrated last February—has still to grow solid roots.

Gen. Lacalle, 63, can be expected to retain his top command post until after general elections scheduled for spring, 1983, when the opposition Socialists could emerge with a parliamentary majority, according to current voting trends.

In the shorter term, Gen. Lacalle will be heading the military not just during the NATO entry negotiations but also during the coming court-martial of 32 military men, including three generals,



PRESIDENTIAL VISIT — President Reagan, in New York briefly to make an address, used the opportunity to meet with the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru.

Zia's Appointed Advisory Council May Be Stronger Than Expected

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has taken the first hesitant steps toward replacing his four-and-a-half-year-old martial law government with what he hopes will be a new form of Islamic democracy that can reshape Pakistan's traditional political parties and reduce most of their leaders to oblivion.

The vehicle for this possible transformation is the 288-member appointed Federal Advisory Council, called the Majlis-i-Shoorah, which held its first meetings here this week. It was seen by most diplomatic and Pakistani observers as a far more high-powered and representative body than expected in view of a virtual boycott by leaders of all of Pakistan's outlawed political parties.

Surveys show more than 100 of the Majlis members come from Pakistan's most prominent parties, the Pakistan People's Party, which Gen. Zia sees as the main threat to his government, and the Muslim League. Moreover, most of the country's leading landowning and business families are represented. The Pakistan People's Party was the party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister who was executed under Gen. Zia's rule.

"The people realized that there is no possibility for an election soon and if they want to get into it [politics], the Majlis is the only opportunity," a Pakistani political analyst said.

"It's a fairly skillful piece of work," commented a senior Western diplomat with long experience in this country.

A Pakistani who keeps close watch on the politicians said the

heavy representation of middle level political figures in the Majlis "has broken the backs of the parties" that Gen. Zia feels have constantly tried to thwart his attempts to build a new form of democracy.

"I have no complaint against the politicians," Gen. Zia said Monday in his opening address to the assembly. But he added that they wanted a form of government based on their experience.

"We should evolve a democratic system here which is free from all the past defects and which accords with the requirements of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," he said. Typically, Gen. Zia is vague on the details of this new democratic model, but he stated clearly that the Majlis is "an intermediary stage between the martial law government and the future Islamic democratic government."

Welcomed by U.S.

The formation of the Majlis and the surprising individual strength of its membership was viewed as a good sign by the United States, which has embarked on a new five-year \$3.2-billion military security and economic aid relationship with Pakistan.

"We hope the council will create an environment as soon as possible for the transfer of power and the end of martial law," said one Pakistani. He added that while some believe Gen. Zia really wants to transfer power, others think the formation is merely cosmetic.

Visiting U.S. Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, said he told Gen. Zia that the formation of the Majlis and the accompanying lifting of government press censorship will improve Pakistan's relations with Washington. Government officials, however,

were quick to deny that U.S. pressure had anything to do with Gen. Zia's decision.

Gen. Zia has twice canceled promised elections, the last time in October, 1979, when he tightened martial law and imposed press censorship.

The Majlis selection process started more than a year ago with approaches to the leadership of political parties, with the exception of Mr. Bhutto's widow, Benazir. Gen. Zia has considered the women major threats to his government since he allowed the former prime minister to be hanged. Many of the political leaders had rebuffed Gen. Zia's offers to become prime minister or members of his Cabinet because they wanted complete power.

According to sources here, the political leaders took the same attitude over joining the Majlis. They wanted to pick the members of their parties who would join it, which Gen. Zia refused. Instead, the president decided to pick all the members himself.

While Gen. Zia made it clear in his opening speech that the Majlis has no policy-making role and is merely an advisory body, there is some speculation that the members might chafe at those restrictions and push for greater power.

A Pakistani journalist said that directly challenging the Majlis would cause a problem for Gen. Zia because its activities will be reported in the press and the people are more likely to side with their representatives, even if they are appointed, than a martial law president.

"He will have to think one thousand and one times before saying no," a Pakistani said.



Gen. Alvaro Lacalle

Haig Enters Mideast Scene at Tough Time

(Continued from Page 1)

Heights being the most prominent — the Egyptians justify their lack of enthusiasm for giving urgency to the autonomy negotiations as a prudent reaction.

Mr. Haig, in addition to coming up with a formula for trying to resolve the differences on the key issues between Israel and Egypt, must also kindle renewed trust between them and between Israel and the United States. His friendship has been shaken by a series of blows in the past year. It is a particularly formidable task for Mr. Haig because it comes at

the same time as the crisis in Poland.

Mr. Haig's advisers acknowledge that inevitably this is a crucial personal test for Mr. Haig because he will be compared with Henry A. Kissinger.

Nonaligned Conference

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Foreign ministers of nonaligned countries will meet in Kuwait from April 5 to 8 to discuss the Palestinian question, a Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Russia Cites Poland As U.S. Pretext

By John Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Faced with a stiffening posture by the Atlantic alliance on Poland, the Kremlin stepped up a propaganda campaign aimed at persuading Western Europeans that the United States is using the Polish crackdown as a pretext for destroying détente and restoring the "obedience" of European nations to America's commands.

The Soviet pronouncements have warned Western Europeans that the cost of following the U.S. lead could be the collapse of the framework of détente. There have been warnings that the Soviet Union could withhold lucrative economic contracts from European nations that yield to "American pressure" over Poland.

The Soviet press has also

warned that the "hysteria" over Poland is a smoke screen behind which the United States plans to sabotage talks on limiting nuclear weapons. In particular, recent articles have asserted that the Reagan administration is seeking to poison the climate of East-West relations so that it can disrupt the talks that opened in Geneva six weeks ago on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles.

The accusation has been made with an eye to the Western European anti-missile movement that gained momentum last year with a series of protests against Western plans to deploy a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Soviet articles have said that the protests forced the United States to open negotiations on limiting the missiles, but U.S. officials now see Poland as an excuse to block agreement in the talks and proceed with the original missile deployment plan.

Tass made those points in a statement issued in response to a declaration by the foreign ministers of NATO, who met Monday in Brussels to review the Polish situation.

The press agency said that "it is not fortuitous that NATO's Brus-

sels statement contains hints to the effect that, if matters in Poland do not develop the way some people at NATO would like, the U.S.A. may block talks on the most important issues, including the problem of limitation of arms."

One of the clearest expositions of the Soviet line came in an article Wednesday in Sovetskaya Rossiya, a regional newspaper published in Moscow. The paper said that American "obloquy and slander" about the actions of the Polish authorities and Soviet involvement in them aimed at a number of selfish U.S. interests, among them "completely subordinating the junior partners in the North Atlantic bloc to Washington."

U.S. Accused of Ghana Plot

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass accused the United States Friday of trying to organize an economic boycott of Ghana through diplomatic channels to bring down the new military government.

It said Washington wanted to restore the civilian government overthrown two weeks ago because it feared that the new administration under Jerry J. Rawlings would curb the activities of big U.S. firms in the country.

Key Officials Shifting Jobs In New Delhi

Gandhi Hopes Shuffle Will Aid the Economy

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced a major change of her Cabinet Friday intended to improve its performance and carry out a new 20-point economic program.

The Cabinet changes, announced a few hours after Mrs. Gandhi announced the program, were the most since she returned to power two years ago.

The most important change was the shift of Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee, who has presided over Cabinet meetings in Mrs. Gandhi's absence, to the Finance Ministry.

He replaced Ramaswamy Venkatarman, who took over the defense portfolio. Mrs. Gandhi has held the defense post since returning to office in January, 1980.

The prime minister said in a broadcast Thursday night that the new economic package would help lighten the burden on millions of people, provide for liberal investment procedures and streamline industrial policies.

The decision to create a Ministry of Irrigation under Kedar Pandey, who was moved from the Railways Ministry, appeared significant because the program's first point was to provide for increased irrigation.

India's agriculture is largely dependent on monsoon rains. The government wants to develop dryland farming, setting a target to increase irrigation potential at the rate of 5 million hectares (12 million acres) a year.

Mrs. Gandhi kept two important portfolios unchanged, including that of External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is believed here to be one of the most successful Cabinet members.

Zail Singh will stay on as home affairs minister, although law and order in the country has been a major factor in opposition attacks on the government.

'For Better Functioning'

Mrs. Gandhi said that the changes had been carried out "for better functioning."

Political analysts said that the Cabinet changes were also intended to give a more dynamic look to the government at a time when the opposition parties are trying to bury their differences and adopt a joint platform.

Opposition parties and labor unions have called for a nationwide general strike Jan. 19 against the government's new anti-strike laws.

The moving of Mr. Venkatarman from finance to defense caused some surprise because he was generally believed to have done a good job in negotiating a recent \$3.8-billion International Monetary Fund loan for India.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Finns to Vote on New President

Reuters

HELSINKI — Finns vote Sunday and Monday in the first stage of election to find a successor to Urho Kekkonen, president since 1956, by Kekkonen, 81, a proponent of reconciliation and cooperation with the Soviet Union, resigned last October because of poor health.

Finland's multiparty system and complex electoral procedures make difficult to predict the outcome of the contest. The Finns will elect a 20-member electoral college from among contenders run by 10 political parties. The college must appoint a new president on Jan. 26. Under the constitution this could be any Finn from the adult population, but a winner is expected to come from one of the major political parties.

Mauno Koivisto, 53, an avowedly non-Marxist Social Democrat who is premier of the current center-left coalition government, is expected to win. His major rivals are Johannes Virolainen, 67, of the Center Party and Harri Holkeri, 44, of the National Coalition Party, which is conservative.

No New Clues Found in Dozier Case

The Associated Press

VERONA, Italy — The wife and daughter of kidnapped U.S. Gen. James L. Dozier left Verona on Friday to visit family friends, but police reported no new clues in a search for terrorists who might lead them to the "people's prison" where Gen. Dozier has been said to be held.

Judith Dozier said Thursday that she felt the investigation was moving "in the right direction." A spokesman at NATO headquarters said the departure of Mrs. Dozier and her daughter, Cheryl, was not related to the inquiry.

Gen. Dozier, the highest-ranking American at NATO headquarters in Verona, was kidnapped from his Verona home on Dec. 17 by terrorists disguised as plumbers. The Red Brigades have said he has been put in trial, and they have set no conditions for his release.

Man Convicted in 8 Las Vegas Deaths

United Press International

LAS VEGAS — Philip Cline, 24, was convicted Friday of murdering eight people by setting fire to the Las Vegas Hilton hotel 11 months ago, causing \$14 million in damage.

The jury found Mr. Cline guilty on eight counts of first-degree murder and one of second-degree murder on the seventh day of deliberations. The hearing will be held Wednesday to determine if he will be sentenced to be executed or will receive a lesser sentence.

Mr. Cline, who was a busboy at the hotel, admitted to police a videotaped statement played for jurors that he started the fire, but a blaze was started accidentally when he touched a marijuana cigarette to a drape. Fire experts testified that the fire was marred deliberately with an open flame.

Iran Executes Prominent Opponent

United Press International

BEIRUT — The Iranian regime has executed Shokrollah Paknejad, prominent opposition leader and critic of the Islamic revolution, opposition sources in Tehran reported Friday.

The report, which was confirmed by two independent sources here, by telephone from Beirut, said Mr. Paknejad was executed two weeks ago by firing squad in Tehran's Evin prison.

Mr. Paknejad, a nationalist who also opposed the regime of the shah, was the deputy leader of the National Democratic Front, a group founded by a grandson of Mohammed Mossadegh. The regime of a tollah Ruhollah Khomeini has always opposed the Democratic Front because of its criticism of any form of religious extremism.

Carter Seeks End to Embassy Protes

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Former President Jimmy Carter telephoned the U.S. embassy in Moscow on Friday in an apparent effort to convince women Pentecostals living there to call off their three-week hunger strike, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Carter spoke for a "few minutes" Lyubov Vashchenko, in what was presumed to be an attempt to get her to persuade her mother and older sister to end the protest action. Aunt Vashchenko, 52, and her 31-year-old daughter, Lidya, began a protest in an effort to dramatize their efforts to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

They have vowed to continue the protest "until the end," desiring that they may be handed over to Soviet officials if they are found to be in danger. Five members of the Vashchenko family, two others — all members of the Russian Pentecostal sect — have been living in the embassy since they ran past Soviet guards on June 1978, and were granted temporary refuge.

Western States Suspend All Talks On Rescheduling '82 Polish Debt

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Several Western creditor nations, increasing pressure on Warsaw, have suspended all negotiations on a Polish request to postpone repayment of debts falling due this year, diplomatic sources said Friday.

The move, Thursday, at a private meeting of financial officials from the 16 nations, known as the "Paris Club," puts into practice a decision Monday by NATO foreign ministers and is designed to persuade the Polish military government to restore civil rights.

The suspension, in effect, puts off Poland's appeal for rescheduling of \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion in debts whose repayment comes due during 1982. But it does not affect an agreement reached last year in which the creditor countries postponed payments on loans that fell due during 1981, the sources said.

Officials from the 16 countries drafted a letter to the Polish finance minister, Marian Krzak, notifying him of the suspension, the sources said. No date was set for reviewing the decision, they added. But the NATO ministers said an end to martial law repression is a condition for renewed financial cooperation with Polish authorities, and this was understood to be the main condition for reconsideration of the request to reschedule 1982 debts.

In Vienna, Western diplomats and bankers said Friday that representatives from nine Western banks went to Bucharest this week for assurances on Romania's debt for rescheduling. Western diplomats and bankers said Friday, however, that the move was a ject of discussion, and the move could be seen as an initial step to clear the air for talks on postponing repayments.

Ministry official Zbigniew Karz. They renewed assurances that Poland intended to pay the interest owing on the 1981 principal due for rescheduling, sources said.

Polish indifference to Western governments and private banks, estimated at \$26.5 billion, is emerging as a major lever in U.S. and allied efforts to demonstrate concern over the Dec. 13 military crackdown.

Faced with European reluctance to impose economic sanctions, some senior Reagan administration officials suggested earlier this month that the imposition of a law in Poland, No Polish off were invited, the sources said.

News of the visit provoked speculation that Romania's about to seek rescheduling of its Western debt, which has been estimated at \$10 billion to \$13 billion.

The sources said the bank representatives were in Romania to gather information rather than make decisions. But one said that repayment was a ject of discussion, and the move could be seen as an initial step to clear the air for talks on postponing repayments.

A Diary of a Young Pole: As Tanks Roll Into Gdansk

(Continued from Page 1)

streetcar. An old woman inside called a Zomo a fascist. He called her an old hag and waited until the door was about to close. Then he tossed a gas canister inside.

Thursday, Dec. 17. The railroad station was surrounded by Zomo. People were coming from everywhere. Someone told me the stands at the monument had been destroyed. I heard that Zomo were dressing up in military uniforms. Someone was shot in the leg by a railroad guard. We heard a 6-year-old boy was wounded in the head by a gas canister the day before. He died in the hospital.

The attacks were more fierce. The Zomo used the cobblestones we had been throwing at them and threw them at shop windows. They wanted to blame us for looting. People from the crowd tried to protect the windows with planks. People were very excited by the

destruction of the property they attacked the Zomo with bare hands.

We grabbed two guys in Z uniforms, maybe 100 of us. took their uniforms off, their socks, helmets, shields. When looked unconscious they thrown into the Motowa R. They landed on a ice flow just floated there. I do not know what happened to them but armored cars pulled up just and we had to scatter.

Then the tanks came. They some kind of shells that made terrible noise. We were frightened but we decided to stop them. used gasoline and when they appeared on their engines were withdrawn. It was a real victory.

The radio in Gdansk called hooligan excesses. All we wanted to help people who were mistreated by the government. We union, but we know what the situation is — all the food lines, hunger, the breaking of the Solidarity laws are Judaea. What the says is rubbish. I'm very sorry, country has to be this way. I've learned a lot of things over past year. And I don't think could ever extend my hand in uniform.

Correction

A United Press International dispatch in Thursday's International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified the new governor-general of Australia. He is Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, a member of Australia's High Court.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

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brunch au Prince de Galles a must which offers shrimped wheat à la Surrey, assorted Danish pastries, smoked sturgeon, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux Kiwis, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages, leg of lamb steak, Caesar's salad, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheesecake, strawberry shortcake, champagne, by Pommery et Greno, etc., etc.

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مقامات العمل

Delay After De-Icing Is a Focus of Inquiry Into Potomac Crash

WASHINGTON — The Air Florida jetliner that crashed into the Potomac River may have waited as long as 40 minutes after ice was last removed from the fuselage before takeoff, a safety official said Friday.

Francis McAdams, chief investigator for the National Transportation Safety Board, said the reports from witnesses raised concerns that there may have been unacceptable amounts of ice on the plane's wings.

"Any time there is visible ice observed under the circumstances that ice was observed, it's a definite issue," Mr. McAdams told reporters at the site of Wednesday's crash, in which 74 passengers on the Boeing 737 were killed.

The death toll rose to 78 when two motorists, whose vehicles were struck by the plane when it clipped the 14th Street Bridge, died Thursday in Washington hospitals. Two other motorists died Wednesday.

A Braniff Airways pilot whose plane was taxiing several thousand feet away from the 737 as it was preparing for takeoff told investigators he noticed ice on the Air Florida plane's wings and fuselage. "He believes he saw ice building up on the fuselage and the wings," Mr. McAdams said. Mr. McAdams did not further identify the pilot.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman said the voice and instrument recorders on board the jet were intact. Investigators hope to learn from the recorders whether the ice kept the plane from gaining altitude.

Police Inspector James Shugart said that while the recorders have not been recovered, instruments had determined that the equipment was intact. Three two-man diving teams went into the Potomac Friday to try to remove the recorders from the wreckage.

Meanwhile, it was learned from federal records that the plane had been forced to make an emergency landing last year when one engine failed on takeoff. The engine was subsequently replaced.

'Treacherous' Water

The water around the plane is "extremely treacherous" with large chunks of submerged ice, investigator Rudolph Kapustin said. To remove the recorders, he added, the divers intended to cut through the skin of the tail section.

The divers, working in "a high concentration of debris," hoped to better mark where parts of the plane are, recover the flight instruments and remove some bodies from the water.

Hampered by subfreezing temperatures and sporadic snowfall, boat crews pulled the bodies of an infant and a woman from the river Thursday, bringing to nine the number of bodies recovered.

Seventy-nine people, including five crew members, were aboard the Florida-bound Boeing 737 when it crashed after takeoff from National Airport. Four passengers and a flight attendant were rescued.

The airliner is in 25 feet of water about three-quarters of a mile from the airport.

Mr. McAdams said it could take several days before the 100,000-pound fuselage is pulled by crane from the river. Divers have marked the location of the voice and instrument recorders in the plane's tail section.

Cesar Alvarez, a senior Air Florida vice president, said Thursday that "as far as I know the plane was de-iced two or three times prior to the flight." Experts said the de-icing solution should last at least 30 minutes.

The aircraft, which had arrived from Florida, was believed to have been on the ground about two and a half hours before beginning its last flight.

A member of the task force said considerably more was expected to be known after the flight recorder and the cockpit voice recorder are recovered. Those instruments were expected to show the speed of the aircraft during takeoff, its degree of climb, whether the flight could have been aborted, and what mechanical problems the crew was trying to overcome in the final seconds of flight, investigators said.

Mr. McAdams said the tapes of communications between the aircraft control tower and the aircraft were not reviewed by the Federal Aviation Administration and show nothing but routine communications. They do not include

U.S. High Court Urged to Reverse 4 Ruling on ERA

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice department has urged the Supreme Court to rule that a judge in Idaho acted prematurely in issuing two-part decision that all but killed any chance that the Equal Rights Amendment would be ratified.

Modifying an earlier stance, the department proposed Thursday at U.S. District Judge Marion J. Allister's decision be wiped out so that he be instructed to withhold ruling on the ERA issue until after the June 30 ratification deadline.

Judge Callister ruled Dec. 23 at Congress acted unconstitutionally in extending the deadline 39 months to June 30 and that states could rescind earlier approvals of the amendment.

The department on Jan. 5 said it would oppose a request by the National Organization for Women at the Supreme Court consider the merits Judge Callister's decision and hand down a full-scale ruling before the June 30 deadline.

conversations among crew members within the cockpit.

Investigators said questions also are being raised about the condition of the runway — which was heavy with slush — fuel content, and the condition of the plane's two engines, which had been overhauled recently.

Engineers Aboard

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Eight middle-management executives and engineers from Fairchild Industries, a large aerospace and communications firm, were aboard the Air Florida jet, it was reported Friday.

Bert Hamilton, an official of the company, which is based in Montgomery County, Md., survived; the other company officials were among those presumed dead.

The Fairchild team was headed to Tampa on a "confidential" business trip. The Washington Post reported, a Fairchild spokesman, Charles Hewitt, declined to discuss the nature of the trip with the paper.

Clark's Expanded Role Seen as Improvement

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON — Like generals preoccupied with the lessons of the last war, new administrations are often so determined to avoid their predecessors' mistakes that they create new ones, often worse.

A year ago, President Reagan and his staff, eager to avoid the internal foreign policy conflicts that marked the Carter administration, downgraded the national security operation under Richard V. Allen. But they wound up publicly displaying differences between

NEWS ANALYSIS

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, friction between Mr. Haig and the White House, and confusion in the bureaucracy and among the United States' allies. By replacing Mr. Allen and upgrading the authority of the new national security adviser, William P. Clark, the president tacitly acknowledged that the original tinkering had not worked.

The new arrangement is widely regarded as a major improvement, though it carries the seeds of difficulty, some inherent in the institutional tensions among the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department. There is also Mr. Clark's inexperience and the president's reluctance to take firm control of foreign policy.

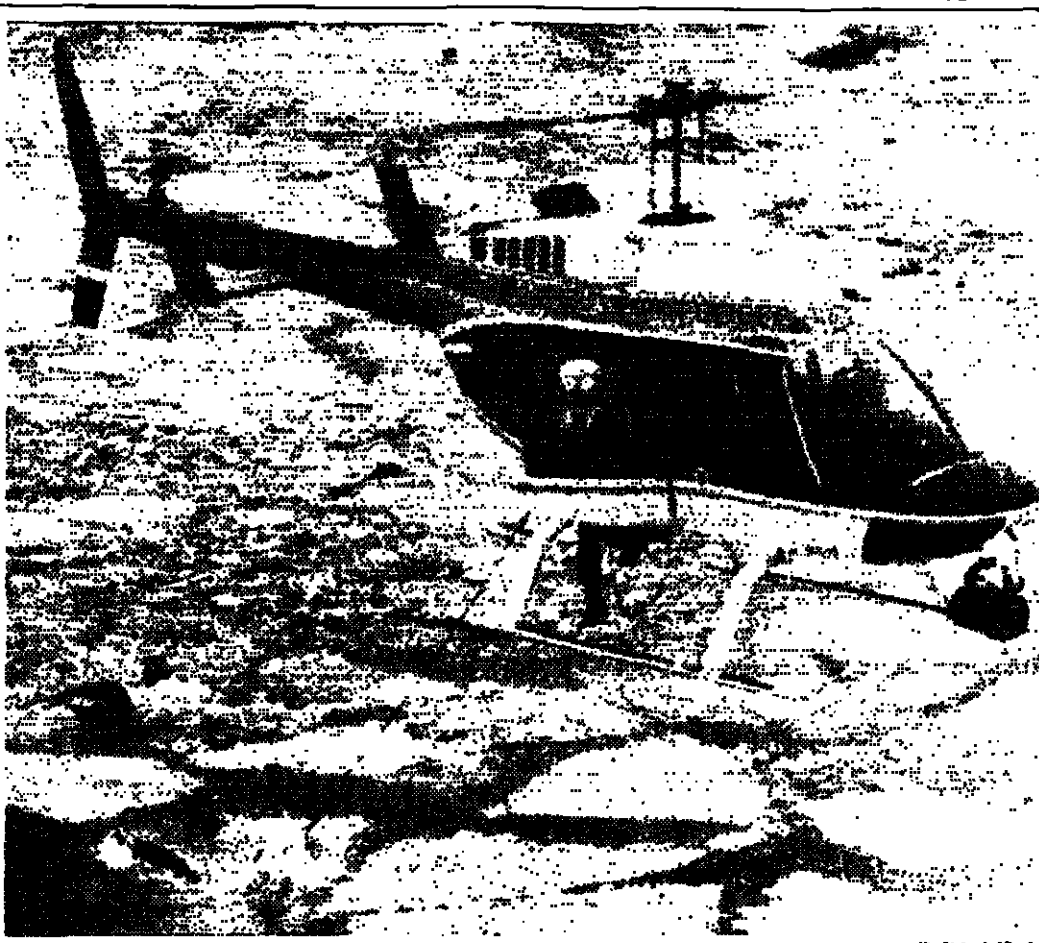
Nonetheless, the appointment of Mr. Clark was greeted with an immediate sense of relief in the administration. Mr. Clark has an established rapport with Mr. Haig, so his presence at the White House should help end the personality clashes that once moved Mr. Haig to complain of a "guerrilla campaign" and prompted Mr. Reagan to lecture Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen on bureaucratic manners.

Close Relationships

As a Californian whose connection with the president dates from Mr. Reagan's first term as governor, Mr. Clark also enjoys the benefit of close personal relationships with other well-placed Californians, including Mr. Weinberger, Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, and Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff.

But it will be no easy matter to deal with two strong personalities like Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger, who have clashed over relations with Israel, the Soviet Union and other matters. And it will be difficult to operate as an equal of White House powers such as Mr. Meese and James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff.

Unlike Mr. Allen, Mr. Clark will have direct daily access to the president and formal authority over



A passenger is pulled from the Potomac after Wednesday's airliner crash in Washington.

Reagan Cut Back NSC From Nixon Days

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was John F. Kennedy's impatience with what he sometimes patronizingly called the "striped-pants boys" at the State Department that led to the development of the modern National Security Council staff. Under Dwight D. Eisenhower, it had been a small group that did little more than process paperwork for the president and the council. Kennedy wanted an aggressive staff of foreign policy specialists, his own "vest-pocket" State Department.

As its peak under Henry A. Kissinger in the Nixon administration, the council staff grew to include 50 foreign policy professionals. Both Mr. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, relied on these experts — together with a network of interagency committees and their own personal knowledge and clout — to run meetings, set priorities and ride herd on the formulation and implementation of policy.

Under President Reagan, the staff has had more modest duties with Richard V. Allen as its director. His foreign policy experts number about 35, divided among four components — political affairs, defense policy, intelligence, and policy planning and evaluation. The new national security adviser, William P. Clark, is expected to make some shifts and possibly some additions. Several White House aides say that while they expect Mr. Clark will be free to rearrange

the White House's foreign policy machinery, Mr. Allen reported to Mr. Meese, with whom Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger conducted much business. Now, on paper at least, Mr. Clark has a new, more powerful mandate that gives him — and not Mr. Meese — responsibility for "development, coordination and implementation of national security policy."

Yet even Mr. Clark was shrewd enough to concede right away that some institutional tensions would persist. "The conflict," he said, "is inherent in the system. It's healthy, the give-and-take of ideas that must exist in a democracy." Structural modifications can deal with only part of the problem. For from the outset, the administration's foreign policy has been plagued by two main difficulties. One is feuding over turf. The other is translating Mr. Reagan's basic desire to rebuild U.S. power and his mistrust of Soviet ambitions into a coherent and well-articulated policy framework.

In the Nixon administration, the president and his security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, provided the central conceptual strategy that produced the opening to China, détente with Moscow and a gradual withdrawal from Vietnam. Under Jimmy Carter, Cyrus R. Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski promoted contrary approaches; ultimately, Mr. Brzezinski's harsher view of the Kremlin prevailed. Both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brzezinski had years of academic experience to develop an outlook and a sense of foreign policy priorities and interrelationships. As a lawyer and judge with no real exposure to foreign

Harold Chase, Ex-Pentagon Official, Dies

The Associated Press

LA JOLLA, Calif. — Harold W. Chase, 59, a political science professor who was deputy assistant secretary of defense in the Carter administration, has died of a heart attack, hospital officials said.

Mr. Chase was found slumped over the wheel of his car Tuesday. He was on the University of Minnesota faculty in Minneapolis but

OBITUARIES

last month he began a four-month teaching post at the University of California, San Diego.

A specialist in constitutional and public law, Mr. Chase served as an assistant defense secretary from September, 1977, to December, 1980. He was a Marine officer in World War II, Korea and Vietnam and by 1974 a major general and assistant director of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Shushi Hsu

NEW YORK (NYT) — Shushi Hsu, 89, a specialist in international law and former Chinese Nationalist diplomat, died Thursday at his home in Westfield, N.J. In 1932 he became an adviser in the Chinese delegation at the League of Nations and for more than 30

years after that served the Chinese Foreign Office in a score of diplomatic posts. Among these were the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of 1944 and the San Francisco Conference the following year that es-

tablished the United Nations. He was China's representative in the General Assembly in the 1950s and early 1960s. He was also ambassador to Peru, Bolivia and Canada.

Dr. Frank Glenn

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Frank Glenn, 80, who retired in 1967 as chairman of the department of surgery and surgeon in chief at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, died Tuesday at the center after a short illness.

James H. Hilton

AMES, Iowa (UPI) — James H. Hilton, 82, the only Iowa State University alumnus to serve as the school's president, died at Mary Greeley Hospital Thursday night following a long illness.

Loyle A. Morrison

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Loyle A. (Nemo) Morrison, 86, a former chief economist and director of investigation with the U.S. Tariff Commission, died of a respiratory failure Wednesday at the Manor Care Nursing Home.

Charles Gilman Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles Gilman Jr., 51, president of the Gilman Paper Company, the largest privately owned concern in the

industry, died Wednesday at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Charles T. Douds

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles T. Douds, 83, who served as New York regional director for the National Labor Relations Board from 1942 to 1957, died Sunday at Holy Spirit Hospital in Camp Hill, Pa., where he lived.

George H. Bostwick

NEW YORK (UPI) — George H. (Pete) Bostwick, 72, a member of the Jockey Club and racing's Hall of Fame, died Wednesday of a heart attack while playing polo in Palm Beach, Fla. In 1962 he became the first steeplechase trainer to have his charges earn over a million dollars.

Throughout the duration of the
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in the sales
of the Hotel Meissner Hof,
Friedrich Ebert Anlage 40,
6000 Frankfurt am Main 97,
West Germany

Report Indicates U.S. Had Planned To Drop 5 Atom Bombs on Japan

By Lee Dembart

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The United States may have been planning to drop three additional atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II, a recently declassified document indicates.

The existence of the plans, which were scrubbed after the Japanese surrender, gives support to the notion that President Harry S. Truman was not bluffing when he threatened Japan with "a rain of ruin from the air" after the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in August, 1945.

Although the history of the Manhattan Project — which led to the production of the bomb — and the dropping of the weapon have been studied in great detail, questions have remained over exactly what the U.S. plan was for its use.

There has been speculation about one additional bomb, but the existence of three more indicates that U.S. atomic capabilities were much more advanced than previously thought.

Declassified

The document was declassified and made available last month by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, where the bomb was produced. It is a history of the development of the delivery system and fusing mechanism for an atomic bomb. It was written by Norman F. Ramsey, who worked on the project, in September, 1945.

After the bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Mr. Ramsey's report says, the base at Tinian in the Marianas, the South Pacific island from which the bombing runs took off, "was maintained in a state of complete readiness for further assemblies in the event of a failure in the peace negotiations."

"For the first week following the Nagasaki mission the test program at Tinian was continued and three dummy 'Fat Man' units were prepared," the report says. Fat Man bombs were the type used at Nagasaki.

"They were not dropped, however, since the Japanese had shown their willingness to accept the American terms prior to the date scheduled for the drop," it adds.

No Fuel

There was no additional atomic fuel on Tinian, and the three bombs that had already been exploded — the test at Alamogordo, near Los Alamos, and the two used in combat — were the only devices the United States then had completely ready.

But Mr. Ramsey, who was on Tinian and who is now a professor of physics at Harvard, said this week in a telephone interview, "There wasn't any fuel immediately at hand, but there would have been in due course."

"What the time scale is, I'm not

sure that's been declassified," he said.

It is also known that although the exact dates and targets of the first two bombs had been left up to the military commanders in the Pacific, Truman gave express orders after Nagasaki that no additional atomic bombs were to be dropped without his approval.

In the official history of the bomb project, "The New World: A History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission" (Penn State University Press), Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar E. Anderson Jr. wrote:

"American armed forces in the Pacific would keep the war effort at its present intensity with but a single exception — the third atomic bomb should not be dropped without express presidential authority. As a matter of fact, Truman expected the negotiations to be complete before the second Fat Man was ready for use."

Fat Man refers to the plutonium bomb used at Nagasaki. The bomb used at Hiroshima was a different type and was called Little Boy.

Truman's "Memoirs" are silent on the subject of plans for further atomic attacks on Japan. But the

availability of several additional bombs may have been what the president had in mind when he said, in his announcement of the first attack on Hiroshima:

"We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city.... If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this Earth."

In fact, the dropping of the Nagasaki bomb three days after Hiroshima was intended to give the Japanese the impression that the United States had an unlimited supply of these weapons and intended to use them swiftly.

Japan asked for surrender terms the day after the second attack, and the peace treaty was signed less than a month later.

Work on designing a projectile and testing and perfecting its aerodynamic and ballistic properties began in 1943, before the final shape of the bomb had been determined.

Mr. Ramsey was the scientific and technical deputy to the commander of the project.

U.S. Drafts Dumping Rules For Nuclear Waste in Oceans

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency is now in the process of preparing rules that would permit the dumping of low-level radioactive wastes in the ocean, agency officials said.

Although the ocean dumping of nuclear wastes is not prohibited by the Marine Protection Act of 1972, it has been contrary to U.S. policy until now.

A spokesman for the agency said that the growing reluctance of state and local governments to permit radioactive waste dumping at land sites within their borders, because of citizen anxiety, was a reason that ocean disposal was now being considered.

In a related action, the Navy is planning to propose that it dispose of its retired nuclear submarines by scuttling them in the ocean. A Navy spokesman, Capt. J.C. Dewey, said that the nuclear fuel and reactors would be removed before the vessels were sunk.

Criteria for Dumping

But Jon Hinck, a spokesman for Greenpeace, a militant environmental group, said that the scuttled subs would emit a high amount of radioactivity.

Laurence J. O'Neill, a spokesman for the environmental agency, said that "criteria" for the dump-

ing of nuclear wastes were now being prepared as part of an overall agency revision of its ocean dumping standards. Such a review was required by a decision of a U.S. District Court in New York in a case brought by New York City challenging U.S. restrictions on sludge dumping.

Mr. O'Neill said that there would be opportunity for public comment before any new rules on the ocean dumping of radioactive waste are adopted.

According to another agency official, "we are running out of available space" on land for radioactive waste disposal. "So why not use the ocean. The ocean already has a lot of background radioactivity in it anyway," he added.

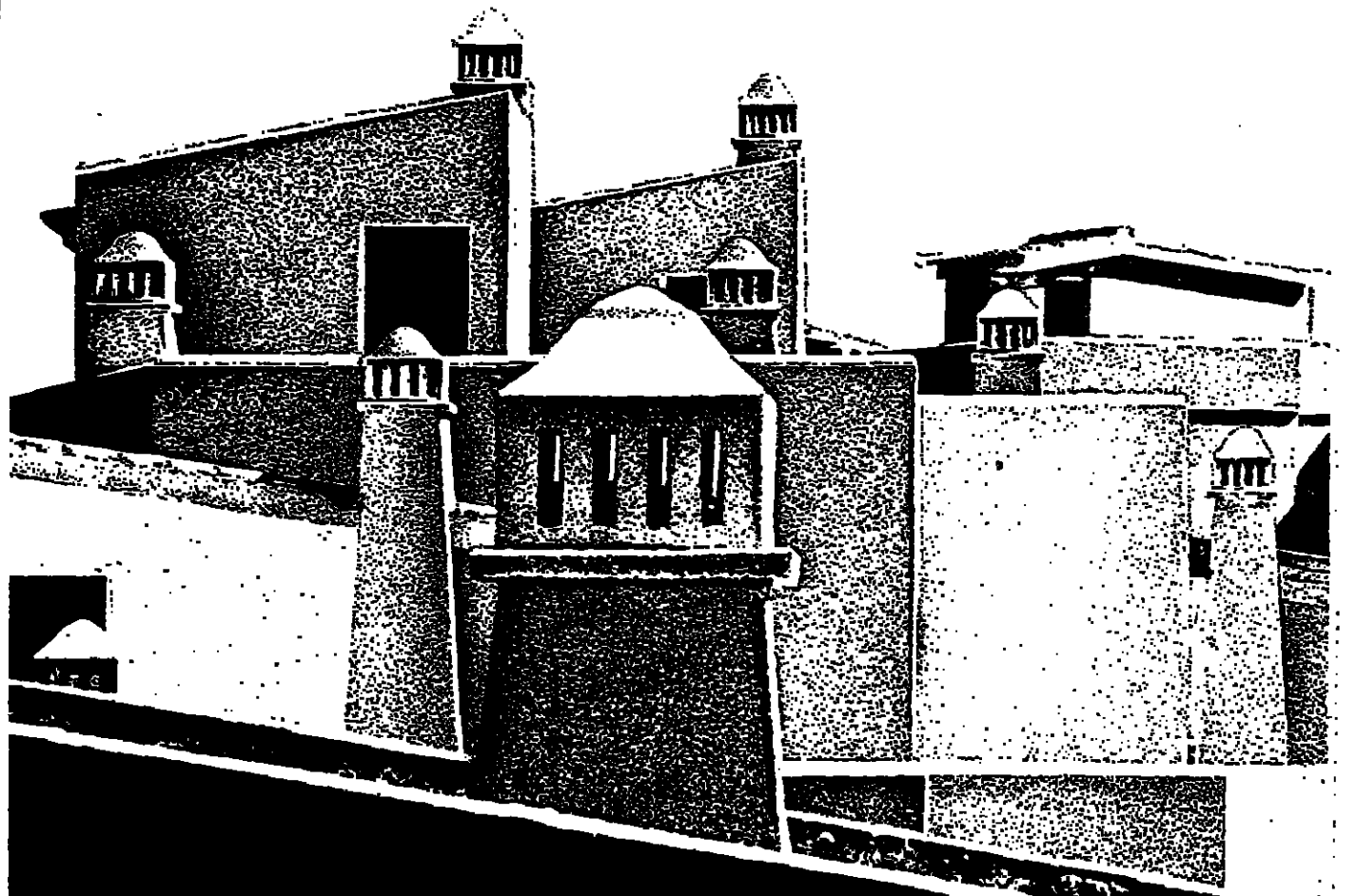
Thomas Cochran, a specialist on nuclear issues for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said that there still is little good data on the long-range effects of dumping of nuclear wastes. He also said that "the term 'low-level radioactive waste' was a sort of fraud. If you dump a lot of it you are going to have very high curie counts." A curie is a measure of radiation.

"If ocean dumping becomes the primary means of disposal, we are going to have a serious problem, particularly in fishing areas. I would worry about the long-term trends," Mr. Cochran said.

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AP AIR PORTUGAL

Open Question on AT&T

In one day's work, the U.S. Justice Department has transformed the communications and data processing industries. It was absolutely right to get both the AT&T and the IBM cases out of the courtroom. These two cases had long since demonstrated that traditional antitrust litigation was unable to deal adequately with the enormous interests here. But whether the AT&T settlement is the right one remains very much an open question. It is now the urgent responsibility of Congress to review that agreement with great care.

When these two antitrust cases were launched, in 1969 and 1974 respectively, each of the companies was accused of suppressing competition within its own field. As time passed, it became evident that the two fields were increasingly the same and the two companies were, at least potentially, each others' largest competitor. While the cases were grinding doggedly along in the courts, technology had been transforming the nature of these businesses. The distinctions among the origination of information, processing it and transmitting it were disappearing into the computers.

Each of these companies is one of the world's great repositories of scientific and engineering ability. There is an imperative national interest in encouraging the development of their technologies as vigorously as possible. You have heard a lot about the aging industries that are, sadly, in decline. IBM and AT&T represent a new one that is on the rise, and, for the future strength of the national economy, it may be the most important industry of all.

The Justice Department's decisions seem, on a first hasty appraisal, to have the virtue of encouraging technological development. The AT&T settlement permits one of these companies, with the formidable resources of

the Bell Laboratories, to go into the unregulated business of information processing. Dropping the IBM suit relieves the other company of a wearing and costly diversion. But no one can answer the next question — whether the rising competition between these two, and the other companies in the same field, will actually prove productive and beneficial both to the technology and to the customers.

The social costs are not likely to be negligible. Local phone charges will rise. It's also possible that disparities in quality of service will emerge among the local companies. The corporate connection between local and long-distance service has, in the past, kept the system highly responsive to the individual user. Will it begin to be less accessible to the individual, as the long-distance companies go for the high-volume business of computers talking to each other? That, among many others, is an issue for Congress to consider.

Whenever we address this subject, our readers must remember that this newspaper, like every other, has a direct business interest in the outcome. Any company conveying information is a commercial competitor of ours. The terms of that competition will be strongly influenced by the nature of the AT&T settlement, and of any legislation that may follow it.

The implications of the two decisions at the Justice Department will not be fully visible for some considerable time to come. You can only say that they will affect not only the ways in which people talk to each other in years ahead, but the ways in which they earn their livings and spend their leisure — and perhaps the ways in which they think about time and space.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The World of Welfare

One view of poverty holds that welfare programs, instead of combating poverty, generate and perpetuate it. Clearly, many people receiving welfare — the very old, the very young, the totally disabled — are inescapably dependent. But an argument can be made that there is a real "welfare cycle." Parents may pass on to their children the feelings of defeat and inadequacy that can come from many years on welfare. In the more generous states, families, especially those with many children, can amass benefits that exceed any likely earnings. With job opportunities for the unskilled scarce, a girl growing up in a welfare family might come to think that worse things could happen than becoming a welfare mother.

The Reagan administration subscribes at least in part to this view, and it offers two prescriptions. One is to cut welfare payments. The other is to step up harassment. Both of these avenues were pursued in last year's welfare cuts. The 1983 budget now in the making is reported to call for more of the same. Less aid will be given to families with handicapped or chronically sick children. Regular welfare benefits will be cut to offset special aid for emergencies or fuel bills. Families that try to stretch their budgets by moving in with relatives or friends will find their

welfare checks still smaller. Harassment will be stepped up by requiring (not just permitting) states to run work-off-your-welfare programs for all adults, except the mothers of small children.

This is nickel-and-dime stuff in terms of the federal budget, although losses to some families could be substantial and state welfare costs may be increased. What is most objectionable, however, is that the welfare view the proposals embody is incomplete. Most welfare mothers don't have lots of children. Many of the children they do have are chronically sick or emotionally disturbed. Many live in states where welfare benefits are so pitifully low that the idea of chiseling down benefits to offset other forms of help is grotesque. It is also true that many welfare mothers not only want to work, but do work whenever even the most miserable opportunity comes their way.

The complex reality of the welfare world has confounded conscientious policy-makers — and some not so conscientious — for two decades. Finding what answers there may be requires recognizing the many facets of the welfare world and making modest investments in reducing their worst consequences. So far, the administration has done neither.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Politics in a Judgeship

Until early November, Judith Whittaker, a lawyer from Kansas City, was the U.S. Justice Department's leading candidate for a seat on the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. The American Bar Association found her well qualified. The FBI had no objections. And Chief Judge Donald Lay was delighted that, after nearly two years, Washington was finally ready to appoint a judge whom he considered an excellent choice. But the nomination never happened. At the last minute, the White House decided to look for someone else. Why?

Not for lack of legal ability. Mrs. Whittaker, who is 43 years old, graduated first in her class at the University of Missouri Law School after qualifying for law review at the University of Michigan. The problem lay in her failure to pass muster with a handful of ultraconservative Missouri snipers. A quick and dirty letter-writing campaign tagged her with a variety of far-right heresies, from being a closet Democrat to being against business, for abortion and for the Equal Rights Amendment.

In fact, her record makes Mrs. Whittaker look like a nearly perfect choice for an administration that seeks a conservative judge. She is a Republican. Her opinion on abortion is not publicly known. She has worked for business for the last nine years and is now associate general counsel for Hallmark Cards.

She would also seem ideal from another perspective: the Reagan administration, despite its pledge to seek out female judges, has not done so — with the obvious exception of appointing Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court. Eight men but no women have been appointed to appeals courts, 31 men and one woman to district courts.

Yet now the administration says no to Mrs. Whittaker. Deputy Attorney General Edward Schmults, who should know better, explains the shift by saying that she lacks "broad-based support." But her narrow-based opposition is apparently more impressive.

The same supposed defect is noted in the U.S. Senate, which must confirm judicial nominees. Michael Hammon, counsel to the Republican Steering Committee, reported that senators are getting substantial numbers of letters against Mrs. Whittaker. There is "no organized basis of support for her," he explained.

Campaigns are fine for elective office, but when it comes to the federal judiciary, the very idea is repugnant. Political considerations cannot be wholly eliminated, but the selection of federal judges ought to be the paradigm of the merit system. To turn these priorities around debases the judiciary — and the Reagan administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jan. 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Jamaican Earthquake

NEW YORK — Kingston, Jamaica, is reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake on Monday afternoon, with great loss of life. Details are lacking, as the cable companies have not yet been able to establish direct communication with the city. It is said that fire immediately followed the shock and that the survivors are forced to camp out. Kingston has become very popular as a winter resort and it is known that a large number of Americans and Europeans are now there. A later telegraph received in London states that the military hospital was burned and 40 soldiers killed, together with several prominent citizens and many other inhabitants. The city is now quiet.

1932: General's Campaign

NEW YORK — Terming President Hoover the "self-appointed destroyer-in-chief of American defense on land and sea," Maj. Gen. James E. Fehert, chief of the U.S. army air corps, resigned from active service today to devote all his time to rousing the United States to build an army and navy that he considers adequate for the country's needs. "We are the most hated nation in the world," Gen. Fehert said. "We house more than our share of the world's treasure. That treasure virtually is unprotected. Unless we do a hasty about-face, unless there is immediately a national consciousness of impending trouble with ample preparation to meet it, our fool's paradise soon will be lost."

Anti-Semitism in Poland: A Glimpse of Power Struggle

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — The sinister Christmas issue of a Communist Party paper blaming Poland's troubles on Jews provides a glimpse of the power struggle under military rule.

The paper, the Voice of Szczecin, was published under strict censorship, so presumably it has police as well as official party endorsement. It said Jews had been causing trouble for Poland since 1947 and recently tried to take power through dissidents.

This kind of smear is not new. Anti-Semitic graffiti has appeared in Warsaw. Leading Solidarity advisers have been accused of links with "Zionist centers." A shadowy organization called Gruwald emerged a year ago distributing nationalist and anti-Semitic propaganda in a way that many Poles smacked of police provocation. Gruwald was the site of a battle in 1410 when the Poles beat the Teutonic knights, a medieval symbol.

But the Szczecin paper was far more overt than anything before in giving formal Communist sanction to anti-Semitic demagoguery in an effort to divert hostility to the regime.

Similar attempts have been made at almost every time of ferment in Poland since World War II. In 1956, the Soviet ambassador was caught red-handed (for once the cliché is apposite) distributing unsigned

anti-Jewish tracts from his limousine in the countryside. He was replaced afterward, but the campaign was maintained by hard-line Polish Communists.

In the 1967-68 purge of intellectuals and students, the hard-liners made widespread attacks against Jews in their struggle for dominance in the party. The leader of the purge was Mieczyslaw Moczar, a high party official, and a close associate was Stefan Olaszowski, now a Politburo member in charge of Polish media.

Olaszowski has played a wavering role in the Polish upheaval, sometimes appearing as a Moscow favorite and sometimes claiming moderate views, but always managing to scramble to the winning side.

The local party committee in Szczecin, a major Baltic port and industrial city, is known as being particularly hard-line. Recently exiled Poles interpret the Christmas tirade as a veiled attack on Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, long a moderate and openly opposed to the use of anti-Semitism, and perhaps also on Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who always refrained from joining the campaign. Rakowski and Olaszowski have been open rivals in the past.

It feels demeaning to have to read the canals of such dirty tactics to discern the po-

litical battles going on beneath the taut surface of the military regime. But it is important because it is a sign that, whatever Jaruzelski's intentions, he and his generals are managing no better now to overcome the orthodox factions in the party who blocked efforts at effective reform and the "renewal" that he promised to restore.

There are hardly any Jews left in Poland. Some 30,000, the bulk of the tiny community that survived the war, emigrated more or less voluntarily during the 1968 purges. Many of them were Communists, and it is true that Jews played an important role in the security police that imposed the regime under Stalin. Memories of Polish anti-Semitism and the idealistic dogma of Communism in opposition to the Nazis had drawn them in.

Clearly, the Szczecin paper and the campaign in general were seeking to stir resentments provoked as a result, an attempt to identify Jews with Stalinism — as though the present hard-liners had been honest patriots.

It is a mindless and desperate attempt to find scapegoats. But it is also a general reminder that historic injustice evoked as a pretext to perpetuate hatred serves only the cause of injustice. No nation is pure.

Ugly as the use of anti-Semitism is — in Poland of all places, where millions of Jews were murdered by the Nazis — there are ironies that illuminate the present situation.

Even with resort to outright lies, it is not easy to concoct propaganda to support the return to terror as the basis of government. Calling for "national reconciliation" makes it hard to blame Poles for the debacle, except for a few so-called extremists and discredited Communist leaders.

So an outside demon is needed. The longstanding target, West Germany, is excluded now. West Germany is Poland's biggest creditor, and German-Soviet rapprochement has spoiled the argument that Poland must look to Moscow for defense against German revenge. Moscow may denounce the United States, but that works poorly in Poland, which still hopes for U.S. aid and when one-fourth of the people have relatives in the United States.

That leaves the old cry against Jews. Widely biting Polish wit, a Solidarity adviser now abroad said: "These people are going to compromise anti-Semitism in Poland. If they go on, they'll make 'international Zionism' popular."

If a final proof of the bankruptcy of the Polish Communists were needed, the Voice of Szczecin has given it.

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Getting Away With Reaganomics

By Hobert Rowen

WASHINGTON — Despite their failure to foresee the current recession and triple-digit budget deficits, Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party could "luck out" during the congressional elections this fall if the worst is over and unemployment — though high — is on the way down.

According to both critics and defenders of Reaganomics, that's a highly probable scenario. Two of the president's chief political aides, Ed Meese and Jim Baker, said recently that the economy will work its way out of recession late this spring or early this summer, and that recovery will be a "substantial one."

Democratic economists Walter W. Heller and Charles E. Schultze have been warning Democratic politicians for some time that all of the failures of Reaganomics in 1981 will do the Democrats little good at the polls in 1982 if the trend in the economic statistics goes Reagan's way. And they think it will.

A few pessimists think the recession will run deeper and longer.

Henry Kaufman, for one, sees interest rates starting a new upward climb by mid-year. And to be sure, the recovery seen by Heller and Schultze provides only a brief respite. Along with conventional Republican conservatives such as Herbert Stein and William F. Felner, they believe that unless Reagan does something to reduce prospective deficits of \$150 billion to \$200 billion a year for fiscal 1983 and 1984, the nation will lapse into yet another recession, with double-digit interest rates and inflation.

But politicians mostly care about what happens today and tomorrow, not next year. They know that if the unemployment rate gets up to 9 or 9.5 percent in the next few months (the highest since the Depression), then moves down to 8 or 8.5 percent by election time, the perception of the electorate will be that the worst is over.

Says a former high official of the Carter administration: "A declining jobless rate — even if the level is too high — will ease the fears of

the vast majority of those employed over their own job security. And those guys getting payched will probably be benefiting from lower inflation rates and lower interest rates."

Indeed, those in the upper income brackets, who are somewhat around the \$40,000 level and up, will be enjoying a host of tax reductions and new tax shelters while those in the lower income brackets will be lucky if any of their tax breaks offset higher Social Security tax payments.

And how about those mass deficits that the Reagan administration now concedes will be overhauling the financial markets for the next three to five years? Says a frustrated Democratic economist: "The average Joe does give a damn about budget deficits. That's for Wall Street and the money guys to worry about."

The consensus is that, for most of this year, the White House is bragging about a reduced inflation rate — the result of the recession, favorable food and energy supplies, lower interest rates as a slowed wage demands as many unions seek to protect jobs instead of pricing their members out of the market.

So if the Baker-Meese scenario is right, the Republicans will be advertising their success in "ringing the country moving again" the precise moment that the nation is losing a competitive edge in many markets abroad and home, with 8 million people unemployed, poor families suffering a loss of welfare services, an \$150-billion budget deficit on horizon. And there's no reason to think that a majority of the electorate won't buy it.

But that won't change the long-term reality. Outside of Reagan administration, most economists agree that even if there is upward bias this fall, the upswing economy is likely to be in trouble so long as those deficits overwhelm. The Federal Reserve can be expected to continue the kind of money policy that reduces high interest rates, reducing the same old pattern of cringing housing and auto sales, pushing unemployment up again.

That's why most observers side the administration believe that the president has made deadly mistake in ruling out a tax increase for fiscal 1983 and 1984. Presumably, Reagan regards an increase as an admission of failure. He came in with a radical program of tax cuts, accompanied by billions in defense spending, all in an effort to "fail" in Reagan's eyes that would balance the budget.

Through the November elections, Reagan may be able to away with it. But what of the presidential year 1984? As one Reagan's neo-conservative go-to, Irving Kristol, wrote early in the game: "If it [supply-side economics] fails — well, then, conservatism can concentrate on nostalgic party and forget all about politics. Economy, someone else will be charge of that."

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A Lesson to Learn From Martin Luther King

By Austin Scott

LOS ANGELES — The weather-ravaged four-room shack could have materialized from a photo of the Great Depression. Nine members of one family shared its dark confines with a makeshift collection of junk furniture jammed into nearly every available open space on the sagging, bare-boards floor. They had no indoor toilet, only a front-room wood stove for heat and only \$20 a week to spend for food for everyone.

Gazing down on this impoverished scene was a portrait of Martin Luther King Jr., by then dead three years.

I had stopped at this home in small-town North Carolina while reporting in 1976 on the state of hunger and the state of civil rights. It was a time when portraits of King, often combined with portraits of John and Robert Kennedy, were a familiar sight in the homes of poor blacks. King, who had fought many losing battles, remained a symbol of commitment and hope long after the fires kindled by his assassination had burned out.

If he had lived, King would have been 53 on Friday. The man has become a mythic figure, a no-nonsense factor on a long-abandoned stage. His place in history is firmly established, but not until Friday did California observe his birthday as a state holiday — for public schoolchildren.

That celebration is important. But the children who were off from school Friday are too young to have known this man, to have seen the magic he could work on the people who saw in his portrait on the wall the reaffirmation of a promise.

Today's children were not around for the great student demonstrations, the marches through the streets, the pushing on despite fear of police dogs, clubs, tear gas and fire hoses. They never experienced the strength and courage that came from singing in mass meetings, singing in the streets and, later, singing in jails. They will never have the memory of 200,000 people gathering in front of the Lincoln Memorial to hear King say, "I have a dream..."

These events are landmarks of an era: the first time that ordinary Americans had risen with such force, in such numbers, to rid themselves of some of the yokes of oppression. King was only one leader of that time, but he personified the movement.

The Baptist preacher from Atlanta had a simple, idealized dream for a society complex and contradictory enough to be deadly afraid of what it said was one of its most cherished ideals — "liberty and justice for all."

His genius lay in the way he rose to the demands that leadership placed on him, even when he wasn't sure he could, and inspired others to rise and get involved as well, even when they weren't sure they could as well.

His years on the national scene, 1955 to 1968, were years when fear for simple personal safety was still one of the starkest, most real parts of life for blacks in the South.

The extraordinary commitment of ordinary people worked in Birmingham and scores of other places. But even before passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, King's magic was failing as often as it worked. As historian C. Vann Woodward wrote of the mid-1960s, "Problems of a new and disturbingly different character were demanding attention — things like schools, housing, unemployment, deteriorating slums and family delinquency.... They were not amenable to romantic crusades and the evangelical approach."

Many of the children celebrating the birthday of King have parents who were children when he spoke his dream. Almost a generation has passed, and because the same old problems wear new faces, because the time has changed, no one approach comes close to having the impact of his words.

In fact, there is concern among traditional black leaders that we may repeat the history of 100 years ago, when the considerable political power of freed slaves was wiped out because whites lost interest in black causes.

Last year, Vernon Jordan, then president of the National Urban League, said of Reagan administration policies, "Never have so few taken so much from so many in such a short time." This is the case even though, as Joel Dreyfuss, managing editor of Black Enterprise magazine, has pointed out, blacks as a group are more affluent, better educated and more integrated today than ever before in U.S. history. This puts blacks in an unprecedented position of political power.

How do we tap that strength? The challenge to blacks today seems as enormous as the challenge of overturning legally sanctioned segregation seemed to King in 1955. He chose to meet that challenge by first making a difference where he was. If blacks are to capitalize on what we've gained in the 27 years since Montgomery, we'd better do the same: Start making a difference where we are. Because our times are so different from his, that may be the best lesson we can take from the life of Martin Luther King Jr.

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No News Is Not Good News for Iran's Islamic Revolution

By Nikki Keddie

The writer, a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

LOS ANGELES — One year after the American hostages in Iran were finally released, Iran has all but disappeared from the news. The decline in news, however, ought not to be taken as a sign that all is well with the Islamic Revolution.

During the past year, several dramatic events have taken place: monopolization of political power by Islamic Republican Party, symbolized by the ousting of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his flight abroad; the rise of an underground resistance that has killed many key government clerics, including the leading tactician of the Islamic party, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti; and increased disregard for Islamic legality, with arbitrary executions, often without trial, of alleged dissidents, including children, intellectuals, and members of the Baha'i religion.

Finally, there has occurred over the past year increasing imposition of social norms that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his circle consider Islamic, such as full-head cover and modest dress for women at work and in all public buildings. Unrelated men and women found together are subject to arrest. Secular law is in the throes of being sacrificed to Moslem law.

Other recent trends noted in the Western press, though without adequate corroboration, include Soviet bloc technical and possibly secret police aid, and military sales from Israel to Iran. Soviet bloc aid to Iran is often cited as the chief danger to U.S. policies, particularly in the event that the Soviet Union or the pro-Soviet wing of the Iranian left took direct control of the country.

This, however, seems an unlikely outcome, despite the events in Afghanistan, which had an existing Communist regime in danger of overthrow. Indeed, along with the report last fall of Soviet bloc aid to Iran, a verified statement by a top Iranian government leader that if Communist Party members were found to have infiltrated high governmental or administrative positions, they would be executed.

For their part, the Soviets have often shown, as in neighboring Iraq, that they will sacrifice local Communists in favor of increasing Soviet influence on governments that may in fact be quite anti-Communist. The real danger for Iranians in accepting Soviet bloc aid is different: It might well strengthen the government of the Islamic Republican Party, which now has a shaky hold on many peripheral, minority regions of Iran, especially rebellious Kurdistan.

Over the past year, the Islamic

party has revealed itself to be far stronger and better organized than most Western experts predicted. It was able to suppress all opposition parties, to undermine Bani-Sadr, and to continue functioning with little obvious change after many of its top leaders were killed.

Oil Magic

Despite the massive flight of educated Iranians abroad, many remain as technocrats for the new regime. Of course, what keeps the government going is the same magic that worked (for a time) for the shah: oil, which has returned to nearly its production level of before the Iraq-Iran war. Despite

massive unemployment, growing shortages of essential goods and the non-functioning of many industries, Iran manages to keep going by being an oil-supported welfare state.

Time is running out on this arrangement, however, unless the hard-pressed Soviets decide on massive aid. This winter, shortages of kerosene for heating and of food and other essentials are being felt more than ever before. Lower world oil prices may further reduce living standards.

While many ethnic Iranians of the bazaar and poorer classes continue to support Khomeini and his group, discontent is rife. Though

last summer's attacks on Iran Republican Party leaders did topple the regime, they reveal high level of organizational planning that probably has been wiped out by executions.

Iran's army remains the big question mark. It has acquired itself well in the war, gaining territory and demonstrating unexpected morale and unity. Yet may house ambitious dissidents and if a new government comes after Khomeini's death (such a change is not certain may well involve one or more of the men whose names no Western expert has heard before. This is more likely than a triumph of Khomeini by the vocal and vicious opposition groups.

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Femme Fatale In a Freudian Slip

by Joan Dupont

PARIS — For the pioneers of psychoanalysis, it seemed to be mostly a man's world as Sigmund Freud and his disciples acted out intense father-son conflicts. As for their women, the hysterical ones were subjects for treatment, while those in the home kept their migraines and uneasy dreams to themselves.

The women the pioneers worked with, such as Lou Andreas-Salomé and Marie Bonaparte, moved in another sphere: They were muses and soulmates. Some, it appears, were more. Published first in Italian, now in French and due this spring in English, "Sabina Spielrein Between Freud and Jung" tells the story of a woman who went from being Jung's patient and lover to Freud's colleague and inspiration for his work on the death wish.

The best-selling novel by D.M. Thomas, "The White Hotel," seems to contain whiffs of Spielrein's life but Thomas, reached at his home in England, says he knew just the bare bones of her history and nothing of the newly published material. "I read that there was this patient of Jung's who had fallen in love with him, but that's all," he says.

Sabina Spielrein was an unknown name, a footnote in the history of psychoanalysis. She appeared as one of those hysterical women treated by the founding fathers: Russian-born, she arrived in Zurich from Rostov-on-the-Don at the age of 19 to study medicine and, in 1905, in the middle of her studies, had to be hospitalized at the Berghölzli Clinic where Jung practiced. Four years later she was well enough to win a degree in psychiatry, but she wrote to Freud complaining of her treatment: Dr. Carl Jung, her analyst and lover of several years, she said, had cast her off.

Up to now, going on the slender evidence

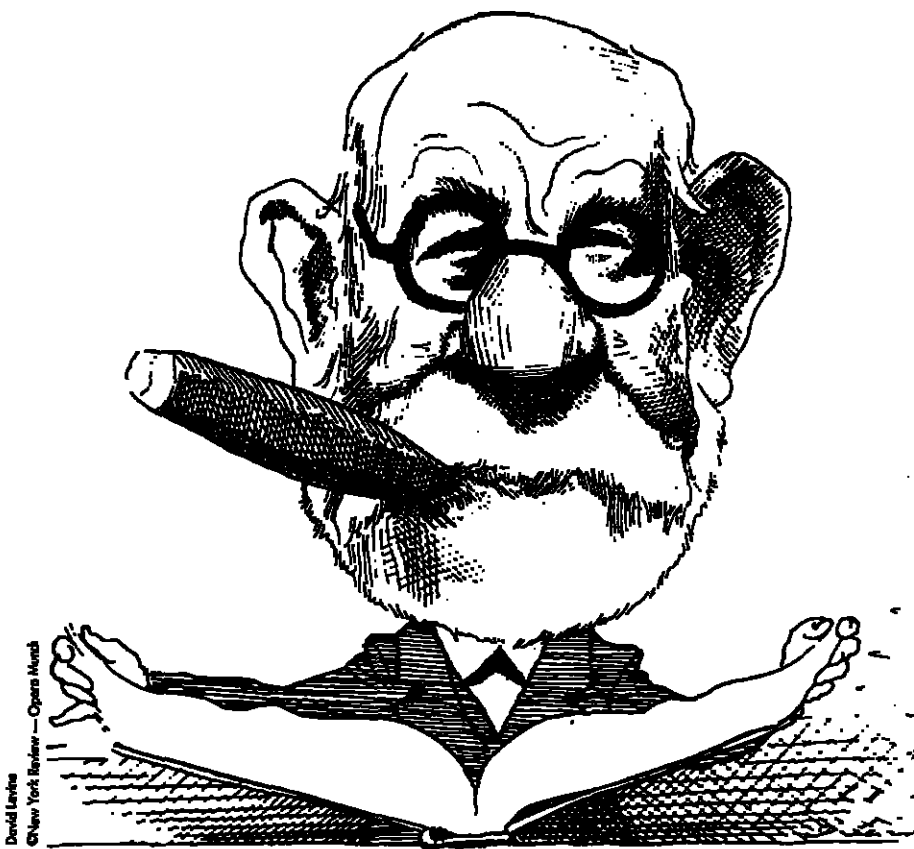
available, historians assumed that Spielrein was prey to a delusion, that the affair was in her head. But in 1977, two Italian psychoanalysts, Aldo Carotenuto and Carlo Trombetta, discovered a cache of documents in the basement of the Palais Wilson in Geneva, a building that had housed the Institute of Psychology. The material reveals Spielrein's importance in the life of Jung and the theoretical work of Freud, as well as her influence on their relationship.

If Spielrein's role was relegated to the cellars of psychoanalysis, it could be because she was a source of embarrassment. Anna Freud gave permission to publish Freud's 20 letters to Spielrein, but 46 letters by Jung have been withheld from publication by his heirs. As for Spielrein's correspondence and diary, no heir has spoken for her, but she has a voice that carries.

"Jung was deeply in love," says Carotenuto in a telephone interview from Rome. "I am a Jungian and this is not gossip against Jung, but a genuine story of his problems.... One may fall in love with a patient, there is nothing to be ashamed of — remember that these men were at the very beginning of psychoanalysis and made mistakes."

In those early days, as reported in Jung's autobiography, he was often overcome by his own success, not always understanding the cure he wrought. Observers have mentioned Jung's charisma as a potent factor with his patients; a married man in his early 30s, his success with women was such that Emma Jung wrote to Freud, "They all fall in love with him."

Freud, then in his early 50s, was already the patriarch. Although the Zurich group, with its vegetarianism and abstinence, had an air of mysticism that gave it a flavor distinct from the Viennese circle, Freud considered Jung his son and heir. (This was on the eve of their 1909



Sigmund Freud.

I call to mind a saying of Heraclitus: 'The soul of man is a far country, which cannot be approached or explored.' It is not altogether true, I think; but success must depend on a fair harbor opening in the cliffs.

Sigmund Freud

— D.M. Thomas, 'The White Hotel'

voyage to America, during which Jung and Freud clashed for the first time — even before they boarded ship. A series of scenes followed, indicating that Jung was chafing to assert his independence and Freud was feeling his authority challenged — a preview of their rift years later.) But that spring Jung, still the model crown prince, wrote Freud: "A patient of mine has worked up a vile scandal solely because I denied myself the pleasure of giving her a child."

That was putting it succinctly. Spielrein's diary gives lavish, blow-by-blow descriptions — how he left her out in the rain, how she slapped him. Sharing Jung's passion for the Nordic myths and Wagner, she had been entertaining a fantasy about a blond son who would name Siegfried. Instead, Jung had a child with his wife.

Then somebody, possibly Emma Jung, sent Spielrein's mother an anonymous letter and the mother wrote Jung saying that he was supposed to treat her daughter, not corrupt her.

Now it was Spielrein's turn to solicit Freud: she wrote asking that he let her come to Vienna to consult him on an "affair of utmost importance that will interest you." Freud answered politely, but with caution; ignoring her request, he forwarded her letter to Jung, asking for an explanation.

"At first, Freud tried to get rid of her," says Jacques Nobécourt, co-author with Michel Gubral of the French version of the dossier, which assembles the complete texts of Spielrein for the first time and differs from the Italian edition because the Frenchmen are not of the Freudian school and the Italians are not.

"She was a nuisance because he still needed Jung. They shared complicity even when Jung confessed the extent of his involvement. But Spielrein's powerful intellect and personality won out and gradually she became instrumental in Freud's breakup with Jung. She was, joining the famous Wednesday psychoanalytical sessions. But even though she put herself under

Freud's wing, she remained attached to Jung, referring to him in her work and sending him her dreams to analyze. She also held on to her fantasy of blond Siegfried; now the mythical son became somehow fathered by Freud — much to his dismay — as well as by Jung. "We are married to Freud," she told her diary.

Freud wrote to congratulate her on her marriage in 1912 to a doctor. He was particularly happy that she seemed to be getting over her "neurotic attachment to Jung." And when she expected a baby the following year, he wished her a dark, not blond, son — she had a daughter. By then, relations between the men had gone sour: "My personal relationship with your Germanic hero is definitively broken," Freud wrote her. "His behavior has been too detestable. My opinion of him has altered a great deal since your first letter."

During her years in Freud's circle Spielrein wrote on the destructive nature of passion, illustrated by references to Wagnerian opera. This essay is recognized as the original work on the death instinct, anticipating Freud's formulation. She also practiced and it appears that among her patients, in passing, was Jean Piaget, the child psychologist.

With her exuberance, her exaltations and depressions, Spielrein was probably not easy to deal with, and one may detect a faint sigh of relief as Freud approved her decision to return to her native land. "I think your idea of going to Russia seems better than my suggestion of going to Berlin," he wrote in 1923. "I hope to hear from you and beg you to put your return address on your letterhead, which too few women do."

And Sabina Spielrein went out of the lives of Freud and Jung. If she continued to write, including her return address, the letters have gone astray. Until 1937 her name appeared on the lists of Russian analysts, then psychoanalysis was banned; only the Pavlovian method was allowed. It is thought that she perished during the purges under Stalin. Not so much as a photograph has come down.

'The White Hotel': A Life in Analysis

by Bart Mills

LONDON — When D.M. Thomas' novel "The Flute-Player," a sex-filled story about persecuted poets in Russia, first came out, it sold so poorly that his publishers wouldn't even answer his letters. Two years later, Thomas' next novel, another sex-filled story about persecuted Russian musicians, became an international best seller.

The second book, "The White Hotel," relates the tragedy of Lisa Erdman, a Russian-born opera singer who is treated by Freud for hysteria, lives happily for some years but ends as a victim of the Germans at Babi Yar. The book includes a long narrative poem, ostensibly by Lisa, then her description of the events in prose: Freud's analysis of the case, follows. The second part of the book tells the rest of Lisa's life, in which her poem comes true in ways Freud never imagined.

Thomas, 46, isn't Russian or Jewish or a historian. Nor has he ever been psychoanalyzed. He describes himself as "a very inexperienced novelist. For many years I have been a poet and I think I still am." (Thomas' chief reason to the acclaim and wealth "The White Hotel" has brought him is to note that he will be able to "continue writing just what I want to write. To give you an idea, in September I brought out a collection of my poems, my fifth book of poetry. It represents three years' work. I'm being paid a royalty of \$175. That's not going to keep the iceman away.")

He lives in Hereford, in western England, near his native Cornwall, "in a modern house on the site of an ancient Franciscan friary. A poet, William Herbert, worked there in Chaucer's time. I'm pleased I have his spirit haunting my study."

A mild and gentle-voiced man with diminishing curly gray hair, Thomas was a professor of English for 20 years until 1978, when the government closed the small college where he worked, Hereford College of Education, near his home. Instead of accepting the new job he was offered, he took a lump-sum payment and a small pension and decided to use his leisure to write novels.

"Dr. Zhivago" was an excellent model of a poet writing in prose," Thomas says. "I was tired of writing in short spurts, and I became more interested in character. I found, as I struggled in isolation to write a novel, that you can make friends by creating them. You write them and you can enjoy their company and even fall in love with them."

"Thus at the end of 'The White Hotel,' Lisa Erdman refused to die at Babi Yar. She made me write a final section in which she has survived and ended up in Israel, adding some kind of eternal dimension to her character. It's the biggest risk I took with the book, yielding to her demand, but I think it works."

Thomas' earlier book also strove for this "eternal dimension." "The Flute-Player" was about a woman who was the friend and inspiration of poets in an unnamed totalitarian country resembling Stalin's Russia. It was Thomas' first published novel, but the second he wrote. After writing the first, "Birthstone" — "a sexual comedy written in the first person about a woman with a split personality" — Thomas put it aside.

"I thought that was my one novel. Then, to my surprise and distress, the idea of 'Flute-Player' came to me. I wrote it in four months. I entered it and 'Birthstone' in a contest for novels of fantasy. 'The Flute-Player' won, even though it's not really a fantasy. I was then persuaded to rewrite and publish 'Birthstone.'"

All three of Thomas' novels are explorations of women's sexuality. Thomas explains, "For some reason, I find it easier to write in a woman's voice. It's more interesting, for one thing. And I like women. There's bound to be a sexual element in writing a book. I'd rather write about a woman, with whom I can fall in love. I already know most of what it's like to be a

man, so it's more interesting to get under the skin of a woman.

"Also, it's inevitable that a writer, a poet, would have a strong feminine intuitive streak. Maybe I understand women better than some other men — though there may be women who'd dispute that. Friends and lovers in the past have said, 'You don't understand me.'"

Thomas is twice divorced. "I live with two of my children, aged 20 and 18." He says Lisa Erdman is not based on any woman he has met, "though there are elements of the Russian poet Anna Akhmatova. Both Lisa and Akhmatova were born in 1890 in Odessa, but otherwise Lisa is imagined."

Thomas has published two volumes of Akhmatova translations. He learned Russian after he was drafted into the British Army when he graduated from Oxford 27 years ago. "Churchill thought Britain needed Russian speakers in case of World War III. I decided I preferred learning Russian to fighting in Malaya."

"I was hopeless at it, actually. On my final examination, a mock-interrogation, I was supposed to ask, 'What is your rank?' but I asked instead, 'How is your member?' I was graded 'suitable for low-level interrogation after further training.'"

After the army, Thomas made no immediate use of Russian because of his "hostility to Soviet technical language, which I'd been taught so I could listen in on their tank maneuvers. It was only later, when I started reading Russian poetry, that I realized how incredibly beautiful the language is — and will remain, despite the best efforts of the Soviet government to brutalize the language."

Thomas has never been to Russia. "Yevushenko invited me. I may take him up on it some day. I hesitate though, because I'm afraid to break the spell. For me, Leningrad is a city of the mind, a mythic place that keeps popping up in my work. It has even come into the novel I'm writing now. Once I go there, I'll lose that. I'll know where the public toilets are."

His next book is "provisionally entitled 'The Improvisator,' which is an Italian word for a poet who performs spontaneously. Give him a theme, he'll produce a poem. It's about a character who improvises his life. There's an element of Don Juan in it. I'm finding it a difficult book to write. I did a first draft and now I've thrown away four-fifths of it. If you have a success like 'The White Hotel' — which I wrote in six months — there is always a fear about your next book. I've gotten over that now, realizing that all I have to do is enjoy my writing and hope for the best."



D.M. Thomas.



Carl Jung.

Dietrich's Coiffeur Lets His Hair Down

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — An old saying goes "No man is a hero to his valet." By the same token, no star is a star to her coiffeur — and Marlene Dietrich, who has just turned 80, or by her own count 77, is a case in point.

To her hairdresser, Maurice Franck, who has known and coiffed her since 1959, "There were two Marlenes, the star and the woman. The star was perfect, nothing escaped her." Then, there was the other Marlene, the woman — better still, the hausfrau. "The minute she stopped working, well, when I say, stopped working, that's not quite right either," Franck says. "She never stopped. She typed a lot, yes, even though she had a secretary — she loved typing her mail. She loved cooking and taking care of her house. She went to bed early and got up early."

Franck has all but stopped seeing Dietrich for a year and a half, but he sends an assistant, Chantal, to do her hair. "Since she never goes out, she does not see the need to ask me," Franck explains. "Now she orders out a lot — Chinese food, mainly. We still talk on the telephone, the last time three weeks ago." There is also the fact that Dietrich is practically an invalid after breaking a leg three times. Still she tells Franck, he reports, that she is preparing her autobiography, that she is full of projects.

Franck, who started in the trade at 15, is a bouncy, curly 50-year-old who has had his own business for the last 20 years. The youngest of the old guard led by the famous Alexandre, Franck is artistic president of Intercouffure, a world association of hairdressers from 30 countries, of which Alexandre is president.

When Franck first met Dietrich, she was almost 60 and still at the height of her movie and singing career. The most striking thing about her, he says, was "The legs of course, but her allure, the way she moved, her body was quite extraordinary."

At that time, she still traveled a lot and did a big tour of Europe, her first in years. "I was

lucky to go with her to Berlin, when she sang for the first time after the war," Franck remembers. "I organized her tour, making sure she had a hairdresser at each stop. But for her Berlin premiere, I went with her. It seems her dresser, June, was late arriving from Hollywood. But who's going to pull up my zipper?" Marlene asked. She brought over from Paris my sister, who was her salesgirl at Balmain."

When she was working, Dietrich demanded, and got, perfection. "Everybody around her had to be perfect," Franck says. "She asked a lot from herself and her crew. One day, she had the Monte Carlo Beach Club pool closed, and in season yet, so that we could rehearse in comfort. However, she was not very happy when she got the bill."

"She did not take any chances. She always had two or three identical dresses in her closet when she was singing. She hated being late and always arrived two hours before curtain call. She also insisted on impeccable dressing rooms. I remember, once she made me go back to the hotel and take the sheets to line her dressing room, which she found shabby."

She had what Franck describes as a minimum of people around her: her secretary, her musician, her composer, and always her pianist and an Englishman who did her lighting. "That's nothing compared to [Edith] Piaf, who traveled around with dozens of people," Franck recalls. "No, Marlene had no groupies. The public loved her. She did not need that kind of reassurance. When people were around her, they all had to serve a purpose. She liked people who could serve her." And Franck was obviously one of them.

What did they talk about? Were men important to her at that time? "I think that after Jean Gabin, romance became sort of accessory," he says. "He was her last big love. What happened, as she confided in me once, is that the French film they made together in 1945, 'Martin Roumagnac,' was not a success. She realized then that her success came from

Continued on page 6W



Marlene Dietrich and Maurice Franck.

Turbulence Ahead For U.S. Air Travelers

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — Air travel in the United States is likely to pose more problems for passengers this year as changes are made in consumer regulations and airline services.

Despite persistent price-cutting on competitive routes, most major airlines are in economic difficulty, and so they are nibbling at amenities that passengers have long taken for granted. Meanwhile, the Civil Aeronautics Board — the federal agency that oversees airline services — is gradually easing its rules and consumer-protection services as it prepares to go out of business by January, 1985, as required by the 3-year-old Airline Deregulation Act.

Travelers are benefiting, because of intense competition, from price-cutting between the Northeast, Florida, between New York and Puerto Rico, between the East and West Coasts, on many short hops where new airlines are challenging the giants and on many routes across the Atlantic. But many such bargains truly defy the realities of airline economics, so they may not last.

Quality of service has generally been reduced to help support competitive fares amid sluggish business. Safety standards are being maintained — the law requires it — but gone are the days when minimum-rate passengers were served prime steak and complimentary champagne. They have also lost much personal attention from cabin attendants, well-stocked restrooms that were invariably tidy, and uncrowded seating arrangements.

Here are some of the changes in regulations and service that have taken place recently or are pending:

Bumping — To be "bumped" from an aircraft is to be denied a seat when a flight is overbooked, even though the passenger holds a confirmed reservation.

Until a few years ago, passengers were bumped on a last-come, last-served basis. Then the CAB required airlines to seek volunteers

who were willing to be bumped in return for a seat on a later flight plus some sort of compensation (a cash payment or a free trip at another time). Involuntary bumping was permitted only if there were not enough volunteers. Passengers whose travel was least urgent were to be bumped first.

Now the compensation is the subject of continuing discussion and possible change.

Smoking — Until last October, any passenger, even a standby without a confirmed reservation, could demand a seat in a nonsmoking section, regardless of when the passenger appeared at the departure gate. If necessary, the airline had to expand the section, despite any complaints from smokers. The airlines' pleaded hardship, however, so the CAB eased its rules, and now a seat in nonsmoking has to be provided on request only for confirmed passengers who appear within a time set by the carrier (usually at least 10 to 15 minutes before scheduled departure).

Amenities — Although CAB rules do not generally cover airline amenities, until recently it was customary for major airlines to provide complimentary meals, accommodations, ground transportation and long-distance phone calls for passengers whose flights were badly delayed or unable to operate because of inclement weather or other "acts of God" not caused by the carrier. Unless the airline is clearly responsible for the delay, such amenities are now rare for passengers beginning their journeys. Last month, United dropped them for connecting travelers as well, and other major carriers either followed suit or agreed to consider doing so.

Grievances — The CAB's Bureau of Compliance and Consumer Protection is gradually closing the field offices around the United States that handle complaints by phone or mail against airlines. As long as there is a board, however, complaints will be received at headquarters: Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Compliance and Consumer Protection, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20248, tel: (202) 673-6047.

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Some Hot Soups for a Cold Winter

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — On a recent trip through Scotland, I was quite impressed with the foods served at various country inns. The breakfasts, copious and varied, were notable: the fish was simply, and masterfully, cooked; the breads, whether round loaves or flat oat cakes, were irresistible; and the prawns and oysters were of a very high order.

However, it was the soups of Scotland that were unflattering in their excellence. Not the customary hearty fare such as Scotch broth, hotchpotch or Kilmoryie kail (which is made with rabbit and green vegetables), but the untraditional specialties of the house.

Especially remembered are a splendid cream of chicken soup with bits of diced veal kidneys throughout, an uncommonly good curried cream of rice soup with diced raw apple giving it a special fillip, and most of all, perhaps, a cheese soup.

To tell the truth, I have never been all that keen on cheese soups, but the one at the Ardsheal House, Kilmoryie, Argyll, was exceptional. The American owners of the inn, Robert and Jane Taylor, were willing to reveal their "secret": The soup is made with a blend of Cheddar and Siltoun cheeses, and it is perfectly suited as the preface to a winter supper.

ARDSHEAL HOUSE CHEESE SOUP

2 tablespoons butter
1 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 cup finely minced garlic
1/2 pound Siltoun cheese, crumbled
1/2 pound Cheddar cheese, crumbled
1/2 cup flour
3 cups chicken broth
1 cup heavy cream
1/2 cup dry white wine
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
1 bay leaf

1. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add the onion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until soft.

2. Add the cheeses and sprinkle with flour, stirring. Cook, stirring, about two minutes and remove from the heat.
3. Gradually add the chicken broth, cream and wine. Add salt and pepper to taste and the bay leaf. Bring to the boil slowly. Let simmer five to 10 minutes. Remove the bay leaf. If desired, thin with a little milk. This soup may be reheated and thinned if desired.
Yield: Eight servings.

CURRIED CREAM OF RICE SOUP WITH APPLES

4 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup finely chopped onion
1 cup finely minced celery
1/2 cup finely minced garlic
6 tablespoons curry powder
1 pound red, ripe tomatoes, cored and cubed, about 3 cups, or use canned tomatoes
1 bay leaf
2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/2 teaspoon dried
1 cup Carolina rice
7 cups chicken broth
1/2 cup heavy cream
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
1/2 cup peeled, cored apple cut into quarter-inch cubes

1. Melt the butter in a large saucepan and add the onion, celery and garlic. Cook, stirring, until soft. Add the curry powder and cook, stirring, about one minute.
2. Add the tomatoes, bay leaf, thyme and rice and stir. Bring to the boil and add the chicken broth. Return to the boil and simmer 30 minutes or until rice is quite tender. Remove the bay leaf and thyme sprigs.
3. Pour the soup into the container of a food processor or electric blender and blend until smooth.
4. Return the soup to a saucepan and bring to the boil. Add the cream, salt and pepper to taste and apple cubes. Serve piping hot.
Yield: 10 or more servings.

CREAM OF CHICKEN WITH KIDNEY SOUP

4 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup finely diced onion
1/2 cup finely minced garlic
6 cups rich chicken broth
1/2 pound skinless, boneless chicken breast
1 pound veal kidney
1 cup milk
5 tablespoons arrowroot or cornstarch
5 tablespoons water
1/2 cup heavy cream
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper

1. Melt two tablespoons of the butter in a large saucepan and add the onion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until onion is soft.
2. Add the broth and bring to the boil.
3. Trim off the veins and membranes from the chicken breast. Put it in the broth and let simmer 10 minutes. Remove the chicken and set aside.
4. Meanwhile, cut the kidney in half. Cut away the white center core. Trim the kidney well and slice it in pieces. Cut each piece into quarter-inch cubes. There should be about two-thirds of a cup.
5. Put the kidney pieces in a small saucepan and add cold water to cover. Bring to the boil and let simmer 30 seconds. Drain immediately.
6. Add the milk to the broth and continue cooking 15 minutes. Blend the arrowroot or cornstarch with the water and stir it into the simmering soup. Cook until thickened.
7. Cut the chicken into very small, quarter-inch cubes.
8. Put the soup through a fine sieve, preferably of the sort known in French kitchens as a chinois.
9. Reheat the soup and add the cream, chicken and kidney. Add salt and pepper to taste.
10. Just before serving, add the remaining two tablespoons of butter and stir until melted. Serve.
Yield: Six to eight servings.

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And Now the Bedside Computer

NEW YORK — A prototype of a bedside computer intended to improve the accuracy and reliability of "natural family planning" is due to begin its first widespread test soon.

Natural family planning — which avoids pills, barriers or spermicides — encompasses methods of birth control endorsed by the Roman Catholic Church. The computer may eventually allow millions of Catholics to practice such planning with increased confidence but without disobeying the church's ban on all forms of "artificial contraception."

The computer also may help millions of other women who want to prevent pregnancy but who object to artificial methods of birth control, such as the pill, diaphragm and intrauterine device.

The computer keeps an extremely accurate record of a woman's temperature — both the basal body temperature and the symptothermal methods of natural family planning involve charting the slight changes in a woman's

body temperature to determine periods of fertility.

Upon waking in the morning, the woman inserts a probe under her tongue to measure her temperature. When the computer finds three successive days in which the woman's temperature is higher than the average for the first eight days, it signals with a green light that the woman is infertile and can proceed with unprotected intercourse.

Dr. Robert Abrams, a reproductive physiologist at the University of Florida in Gainesville, who helped develop the computer, said it should reduce the complexity of natural family planning methods, which now depend on charting temperature shifts as well as daily inspections of the amount and consistency of cervical mucus.

Since the battery-powered device can help women predict when they are fertile, it therefore also may benefit couples who are having difficulty conceiving, Abrams said.

Once it goes into mass production, the computer, which is about the size of a pocket calculator, is expected to cost about \$40. The inventor, expect eventually to miniaturize the computer, reducing it still further in size. The device was invented by Abrams, an American, and three Britons from the Clinical Research Center, in Harrow, Middlesex: Dr. Heinz Wolff, the head of the biotechnology division, Simon Humphrey, a bioengineer, and J. Patrick Royston, a statistician.

It was developed under the auspices of the World Health Organization and is the result of more than a year of collaborative studies by the University of Florida's College of Medicine and the Clinical Research Center.

Many marriage counselors who support natural family planning say that its methods promote more equitable, cooperative marital relationships because they require the male to share responsibility in preventing pregnancy.

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Dietrich's Coiffeur

Continued from page 5W

America and she decided to go back. Her career, in effect, came before her love.

"She was not the kind to confess right out she regretted," Frank continues, "but deep down, she did. She would often talk about Gaby, apropos of nothing. As we were in the kitchen, she'd say 'With Gaby, he'd make me do this or that.'"

"She often thought about her life with him. She once told me, 'Gaby was fantastic. I'd get dressed up, I was superb, down to the last eyelash. I'd put on a little hat, and when I was ready to go out, he'd say, 'Ma grande, would you make me some fries?' and I'd take off my hat and cook him some fries. And we'd stay home." She loved taking care of a man, cooking for him, serving him.

"That, to me," Frank concludes, "was the real Marlene." When she was between tours, her pleasure was to stay home and cook for her friends: pot au feu, crayfish and her big specialty, kidneys. "She cooked them excellently," Frank says. "I can only compare hers to Maxine's and frankly, I preferred hers. She was a natural cook."

"She would not only cook, she would also serve her friends, which was a bit embarrassing. 'You can't do several things at once,' she'd insist. 'I can't cook dinner, serve dinner and

eat dinner,' she'd say. Now and then, she'd sit at the end of the table and nibble. Or she'd just look at us. It was charming."

But in addition to the hausfrau, she was still a star. "She created the second one, all alone," Frank says. "She knew herself better than anybody else. Even with the best makeup artists from Hollywood, she was the one who created her own personage — yes, a bit like Chanel. She fabricated Marlene."

Was she happier as Marlene or as a normal woman? "She was very sad when a tour was over," Frank remembers. "She loved her job, more than anything else. Even if she had the nostalgia of her big love. But don't forget she had a husband, a daughter, grandchildren. She saw her daughter but she especially loved her grandchildren." Frank recalls Dietrich's sense of family. "She organized the education of her grandchildren, sending them to Swiss schools, to Lausanne, following them, phoning them. She also had a great sense of friendship. If a friend called and said he or she was sick, the next day Marlene would send medicine, vitamins, flowers from New York by the latest plane or even a bouquet that she would cook herself and send with her chambermaid. She was very devoted."

The femme fatale, Frank insists, was just a myth, but one that she cultivated fully. "When

she worked, the doors were tightly locked," he says. "She was very hard to approach. She created that myth with her sense of mystery, she put a barrier between herself and the world. Garbo tried to do it, but Marlene — and that's her strength — succeeded in doing the same thing while staying abreast of her career. She did it by constantly protecting herself and by fully separating her private life from her business."

"Just look at her now, she has cut ties with most people. One does not know who is around her. Her daughter lives in New York; Marlene, I'm sure, must talk to her a lot. She has a chambermaid and a secretary and she lives across the street from the Plaza Athénée where she's always wanted to live because she gets the service of a big hotel. She can mail her letters, get her magazines at any time. She reads everything, including the latest books. She is very well informed."

According to Frank, Dietrich's conversation often rambled around everyday life — she was interested in everything. "Even though she never went out, she knew more than people who went out," he says. She rarely discussed personal problems. "We talked about my children, her children, but she never revealed other people's secrets," the coiffeur says. "She never liked gossip."

Restaurant review

A Taste of the Sun in Nice

by Patricia Wells

NICE — Regional food has never really been out of fashion in France, but for the past decade many local dishes have had to sit out in the shade while nouvelle cuisine had its moment in the sun. Of the varied regional repertoires, it's the healthy, nourishing food of the Côte d'Azur that's most easily played both sides of the street. With its natural lightness, freshness and simplicity, it finds universal appeal in all seasons.

In the dead of winter, when even here the tomatoes taste like so much cotton and there's not a leaf of fresh basil to be found, the cooking of Nice still manages to taste like summer. That's because so many of the good things in the Nîcoise larder taste of the sun: the straw-colored, golden and mildly fruity olive oil, the crispy red and green peppers, the tiny, jet-black ripe olives, the pungent, salt-cured anchovies appear time and again in various combinations, in *bagna cauda* and *pissaladière*, in pizzas for pizzas that are the best in France. Only *salade nîcoise* suffers in this season, for without the ripe tomatoes and the summer sun, this famous salad is a sorry sight indeed.

To sample the bubbling hot *bagna cauda* — a warm bath of anchovies, garlic and olive oil — stop in at Safari, a casual little spot near the opera house and flower market in Nice's old town. Here, in a simple, college hangout atmosphere, you can feast on this zesty fondue, dipping raw radishes and green peppers, fresh baby artichokes and slender scallions into the hot bath that is kept bubbling in individual clay dishes warmed by a candle.

Pizza is also one of the great dishes of Nice, a town of street eating and finger food, where casualness is a way of life. At Safari, as at almost every pizza house in town, the pizza is cooked in a wood-fired oven, slightly charring the yeasty dough that's been piled high with assorted toppings. Nice is also one of the few places in France where pizza is freely spiced with garlic and pepperoni, the slim Italian salami. At Safari, the crust is thin and crisp, the toppings generous and the oil fired with tiny red peppers and stalks of rosemary.

Perhaps no restaurant in Nice captures the flavor of traditional Nîcoise home cooking like La Barale, a funky tavernlike place presided over by the witty, energetic Catherine-Hélène Barale.

La Barale, with its nightly sing-alongs and assembly-line food, is like a tourist restaurant designed to please the locals, which it does. The whole place is an antique stage set: red check curtains at the windows, walls lined with a collection of antique bric-a-brac that took a lifetime to assemble. There's a bevy of middle-aged waitresses flying through their chores by rote, clip-clipping along the patchwork tiled floors in flip-flop shoes. The house German shepherd barks cord, trying to trip anyone who gets in his way. Everyone eats the same thing at the same time, night in and night out. The food, on the whole, is not terribly good, for it lacks both spontaneity and freshness. But there's a certain robustness that appeals to all palates, whether one's paying attention or not. La Barale is still worth a visit: for the show, the atmosphere and a chance to sample the dishes the locals themselves devour.

Everyone starts with a bottle of thin and rather tasteless red *vin du pays*, which, to my amazement, some customers dilute even further, mixing half water and half wine; it's one way to leave without a hangover.

Dinner begins with a very good *pissaladière*, the region's own version of pizza. But the crust is finer and flakier and the onion is cooked almost to a purée and tastes faintly sweetened. A few Nîcoise olives are strewn over all this, for a touch of salt and a bit of contrast.

Main course: *saucisson* comes next, hot and hearty portions of a crunchy, pancake-like blend of chick pea flour, olive oil, water and salt. It's a traditional local snack, served here as an hors-d'oeuvre. If you down it quickly and then appear a bit antsy, the waitress will offer seconds, serving you directly from the thin, flat pan in which the *sauces* is cooked to a delicious sizzle.

An uninspired *salade nîcoise* follows: a platter of tomatoes and hard-cooked eggs, tiny cubes of green pepper, tuna, anchovies and radishes

with a sprinkling of oil. Perhaps in summer, when the acid of the tomatoes blends with the fruit of the oil, the salad is more appealing.

Pasta is one of those wonderful Nîcoise foods that walk the line between Italy and France. And La Barale's repertoire includes a classic *ravioli nîcoise*: rough, thick pockets of pasta filled with beef, pork, Swiss chard and cheese and served in copious portions.

All these items serve as a rather astonishing array of introductory dishes, for next come giant platters of *low pieck*, veal poached and stuffed with eggs, Swiss chard and cheese, and served with a refreshingly light salad of dandelion-green leaves.

The best part of the meal is the *tourte de blettes*, a thin, double-crust tart filled with Swiss chard, or *blettes*, pine nuts and raisins, then sprinkled with a coating of sugar. It's a most pleasant dessert, with mouth-filling, fig-newton sort of texture.

By the time you've hit the dessert, which also includes generous bowls of fresh oranges and apples, the well-oiled crowd has begun its nightly sing-along. Pamphlets are passed out so that the uninitiated can join in on "Nîssa la Bella," a song sung in the local patois, praising the glories of the city by the sea. Where else can you participate in an evening of theater and regional food, and provide your own entertainment, for a flat fee of 90 francs?

It would be a shame to visit Nice and not sample the creamy, garlic-laden fish soup known as *bourride*, a Mediterranean stew that resembles *boillabaisse* but is more elegant and, when properly prepared, more inviting.

Like *boillabaisse*, a good *bourride* is hard to find, even on home ground. They're both expensive dishes to prepare, and long in the making. Perhaps because of the copious nature of the dish, and the failure that accompanies its service, most diners sit in awe, forgetting to pass judgment on the quality of the ingredients or the execution.

The best restaurant-prepared *bourride* I've ever sampled is found at L'Ange Rouge, an elegant little restaurant settled along the port of Nice off the road to Monaco.

It is served with proper *lanfare*, as well as a fine assortment of fish, shellfish, including mussels and tiny baby crabs, giant chunks of *lout* and firm-fleshed *chapon*, *rouget* and *dorade*.

Place your order and soon the waiter brings each diner a large pink *serviette de bourride*, a linen bib that hardly seems essential for this dish. The classic accompaniments follow: tiny rounds of grilled toast and a bowl of grated Gruyère, with garlicky *aioli* and sunset orange *rouille*, spicy sauces to flavor the feast to come.

Next, a giant whiteureen appears, and the waiter carefully spoons out a bowl of creamy white soup, a rich blend of fish stock, garlic and cream. Your first course, for spicing with *aioli*, soaking your bread, sprinkling with Gruyère. Before you've had a chance to make a dent in the soup, the waiter sets down a platter of fish and shellfish, for spooning one by one, chunk by chunk into the filling liquid.

Don't even think about ordering *bourride* unless your appetite is hearty and your stomach empty: The dish can go on for four hours, until you've slurped up the last of the broth, taken the last bit of the meaty *loute*.

One can quibble about some of the elements of L'Ange Rouge's *bourride*. The sauces could be more assertive and alive, the toast made with fresher bread. But the fact is, you're not likely to find better. Unless, of course, you make your own.

The perfect wine to accompany the *bourride* is Bellet blanc, a light and agreeable little wine of some finesse, barely found outside the Nice region.

Safari, 1 Cours Saleya, Nice, tel: (93) 80.18.44. Closed Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 100 francs, or \$17.50. La Barale, 39 rue Beaumont, Nice, tel: (93) 89.17.94. No credit cards. Dinner only, but lunch can be arranged for groups. Closed Sunday, Monday and the month of August. The price fix, 90 francs, includes wine. L'Ange Rouge, 7 quai des Deux-Emmanuel, Nice, tel: (93) 89.49.63. Closed Sunday, holidays, July 14 to Sept. 1. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 250 francs.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Jan. 18: Richard Strauss and orchestra (Debussy, Liszt). Jan. 19: Franz Schubert quartet (Ravel, Debussy).
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.50) — Jan. 16: Viktor Friedmann piano recital (Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt). Jan. 20: ORF Symphony Orchestra with the Vienna Song Academy, Carl Melles conductor (Haydn).
Staatsoper (tel: 5234/2655) — Jan. 16 and 20: "The Marriage of Figaro." Jan. 17: "Fidelio" Jan. 18: "The Barber of Seville." Jan. 19 and 23: "Don Carlos." Jan. 21: "La Valse/Die Vier Temperamente/Twilight/5 Tangos." ballet evening, Jan. 22: "Elektra."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Opera House (tel: 031.33.13.23) — Jan. 16 and 22: "Carmen" (Bizet). Jan. 17: "Griffin Maritz" (Kallias).
BRUSSELS, Musée d'Art Ancien (tel: 640.32.85) — Jan. 20: Jo Alfidi piano (Rachmaninoff, Stravinsky, Van Rossum).
Musée d'Art Moderne, 71 rue Jean van Volxem — Jan. 31: "18th and 19th-Century Japanese Watercolors and Drawings."
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) — Jan. 23: Antonio Vivaldi's "The Four Seasons" orchestra, André Vandernoot conductor (Jean-Claude Van den Eynde piano (Haydn, Grieg, Stravinsky). Jan. 22 and 24: Belgian National Orchestra, Jean-François Conduet, Darius Aron piano (Roussel, Debussy, de Falla).
Théâtre de la Monnaie (tel: 219.63.41) — Opera — Jan. 17, 19, 21, 23: "Tosca." Jan. 19, 21 and 22: Leonard Ponzio tenor.
Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — To Feb. 7: "La Princesse de l'Aube" (Gardens).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Albery Theatre (tel: 836.38.78) — "Children of a Lesser God." Trevor Eve and Elizabeth Quinn.
Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company: Jan. 16: "Richard III."
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To Jan. 24: "Goya's Prints." To Jan. 30: "Medieval Limoges Enamels." To May 2: "Heritage of Tibet."
Coliseum (tel: 536.31.61) — English National Opera: Jan. 16: "Aida." "Hayward Gallery" — To Jan. 31: "Lutgers" and "Late Slicker," exhibitions.
National Film Theatre (tel: 928.32.52) — To Jan. 29: Series of Japanese Samurai films.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.50.52) — To Feb. 21: "The Great Japan Exhibition, art from the Edo period."
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) — Jan. 16 and 19: "Don Giovanni." With Ruggiero Raimondi. Jan. 21: "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," with Plácido Domingo.
Serpentine Gallery — To March 7: "Ger van Elk," exhibition of recent works.
South Bank Concert Halls (tel: 928.31.91) — Royal Festival Hall — Through Jan.: "The Nutcracker." London Festival Ballet.
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — "Turner and the Sea," exhibition.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Fourth Tauxen Wan Arts Festival — Includes: Tauxen Wan Town Hall — Jan. 23: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Ng conductor, Anthony Halligan soloist (Tchaikovsky).
Ginaka, Jan. 25: So Chun-Po, gongxiang, Wong On-yuen erhu (Chinese music recital).
Cecilia Chu mezzo soprano, Chung Yuen-chun baritone, Yung Kwong tenor, Anna Cheng soprano (Chinese art songs).

ITALY

GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 54.27.92) — Jan. 17, 19, 21 and 24: "Cinderella" (Rossini).
ROME, Botteghe Oscure (tel: 3686/5625) — Jan. 16: Symphonie Orchestra and Choir of the RAI, Jerry Semkow conductor, Vassó Dervizi piano (Haydn, Bruckner). Jan. 23: same as previous, but with Boris Pergamenschikov (Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky).
Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — Jan. 16 and 20: "Tosca." Jan. 17 and 19: "Marco Spada."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Komikun Stadium (tel: 811.21.11) — To Feb. 21: Bolshoi Circus.
NHK Hall (tel: 465.11.11) — Jan. 20: NHK Symphony Orchestra, Serge Bau-

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

INTERNATIONAL MOZART WEEK

SALZBURG — Mozart Week, Jan. 22-31. Includes: Salzburg Chamber Orchestra, Leopold Hager conductor; Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, Iona Brown conductor; Vienna Boys' Choir, Karl Schumacher conductor; Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor; Vienna State Opera, Josef Kiefer conductor; Vienna State Opera, Josef Kiefer conductor; Vienna State Opera, Josef Kiefer conductor.

For information contact: Land- und Theater, 5020 Salzburg, Austria. Tel: 74066.

do conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Ravel).

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Opera del Liceo (tel: 317.90.28) — Jan. 17 and 20: "Lucia di Lammermoor."

do conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Ravel).

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Rampal, the Magic Flutist

by Lon Tuck

WASHINGTON — It is doubtful that any flutist since Frederick the Great has commanded such a following as Jean-Pierre Rampal. And if the Prussian monarch had an edge in worldly clout, Rampal may well have the edge in numbers.

Just consider the Billboard charts, the ones that separate the stars from the superstars. Rampal's most-famous record, Claude Bolling's Suite for Flute and Jazz Piano, now in No. 5 position, has been on the list for 310 consecutive weeks. That's roughly six years — more than twice as long as its nearest competitor on the classical list, fellow flutist James Galway's "Azzurro Song." CBS won't say how many copies of the suite have been sold, except to report that it's "well over 500,000." Sixty-seven Rampal singles and sets are now listed in the catalog.

The Frenchman has raised the flute from its relative parity with other woodwind instruments, piquing popular interest in the pure, elegant and almost fragile instrument that goes back at least to the god Pan. In the process, he has provoked the most important instrumental revival since Segovia and the guitar.

Rampal, an exceedingly robust man now in the 41st year of his professional career and looking considerably younger than the 60th birthday he celebrated last week, disclaims any such intent.

"I never even thought of it like that in my head," he says. "I don't know that I wanted to be the first. That is just not the way that it is done. Never. What we try to do is to do our best. Only in sports can you say, maybe, 'I am the first.'"

"I am always very surprised [about the size of the audience] when I go for the first time to a country. Though there are not so many places left where I can now go for the first time. But still, my wife and I were in Korea last summer on our way to Japan and the hall in Seoul had 4,000 seats, and it was already sold out for all performances when we arrived. Now, this May my wife and I go to China for the first time and we hope it will be the same."

Rampal took note of the built-in conflict between the musical requirements of small instruments such as the flute and the need to accommodate huge audiences. "Those halls are not the best for anybody, even a pianist, because if we play to a 4,000 capacity, we try to play to the last row. But if you are back there, how can you listen very carefully to what they are really doing... the nuances? It's a mistake, but we cannot change it."

"You speak about Segovia. He never had a big sound, and never wanted to have a big sound, and the guitar is probably the most feeble instrument in the world to hear. And yet because of his stature and his reputation he is condemned to play in 4,000-seat halls, most of the time. It is very strange."



Jean-Pierre Rampal.

Yet as Rampal and the National Symphony Orchestra rehearse the Khachaturian/Rampal flute concerto (a transcription, at the composer's suggestion, of his violin concerto), nothing seems very feeble there. Part of the impression is visual. Rampal is a vibrant man of 6 feet 1 inch with the chest of a football lineman. The sound of his gold flute is hardly feeble — perhaps not so rich in tone as the violin, but improving on it in agility.

One of Rampal's contributions has been to introduce into the flute repertoire some large-scale works, like the Khachaturian transcription. "I think that it's a good addition to the flute literature, because unfortunately we were out of a big concerto in this style of music. I would say that it is our equivalent of the Tchaikovsky violin concerto. It may be too kind to compare this work with the Tchaikovsky, but surely Khachaturian would not mind."

Perhaps Rampal's single most substantial contribution has been his role in reviving, through records especially, the baroque repertoire for flute. "I think that I started with the baroque," he says, "simply because when the war [World War II] was finished it was time for people to like some music that was very well-made, and baroque is quiet music for the mind. And it was very popular because of that, because it produced balance in the mind."

Talking about nonmusical life, Rampal volunteers that he loves fine food and some sports. "Tennis or swimming are for me. Oh, tennis. I would have liked to be... But I just play. My son plays well." He points to his wife, Françoise-Anne, who is seated across the room. "My wife too, she is not bad," in a tone suggesting that she beats him from time to time at their summer home on Corsica.

Rampal's international success — with each year blocked out around substantial stays abroad, especially in the United States and Japan — is cutting back the amount of time he is able to spend in France. He says he resides no more than a total of two months a year at his Paris apartment.

Born in Marseilles, he originally studied to become a doctor but ended his medical training early to play the flute. For six years before his solo career began, he was first flute in the Paris Opera Orchestra.

Some traces of his medical training remain, mainly when he notes that he fails to get enough exercise to control his weight. He keeps fidgeting on a dainty Victorian love seat and finally, unable to get comfortable, he declares, "This is dangerous. My weight, my weight," and transfers to a sturdy black leather stool at the grand piano.

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Scholarly Triumph for an Auctioneer

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — A new approach to scholarly exhibition has long been needed and a contribution has just come from an unexpected quarter: What is apparently the first show ever conceived by an auctioneer is now on at the Maison de Balzac in the rue Raynouard, Paris 16. It includes just about every printed bit of paper relating to the work and life of Gerard de Nerval, the French Romantic poet (1807-55), and every surviving scrap of paper he ever scribbled on — twice as much material as was previously known.

Far from being stilled, as it might easily be, the exhibition feels like a journey into a remote world — Europe as it was 150 years ago.

The organizer is, of all people, a Paris auctioneer, Eric Buffetaud, whose name is more often associated with selling Impressionist and modern masters than with holding literary exhibitions. The catalog written by the auctioneer, who even designed the makeup, is a huge stride forward on the subject.

A born collector who went after works of art long before he began holding auctions, Buffetaud became involved with autographs at an early stage. This, he points out, is the only field left where the top was — and still is — approachable within a limited budget.

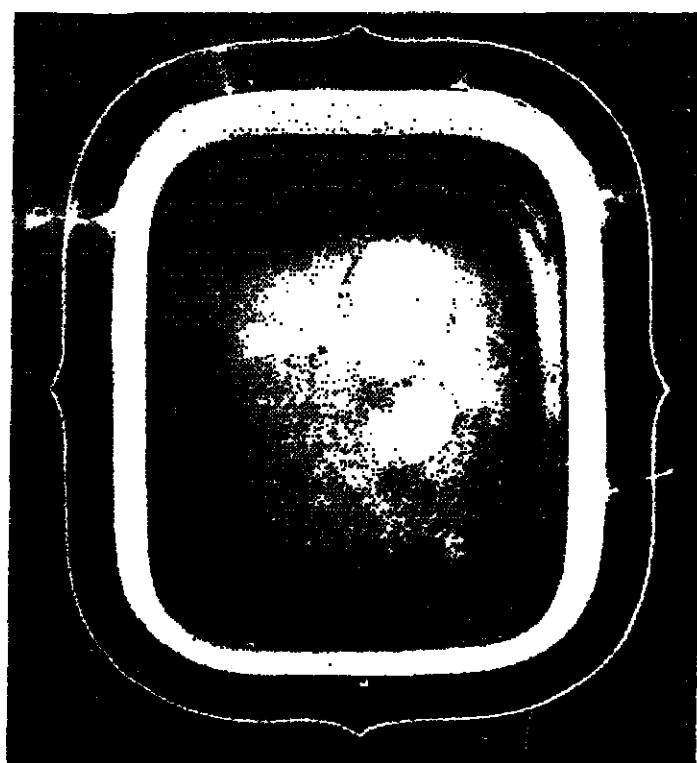
When organizing an exhibition, a collector and an art-market actor has two enormous advantages over academics and museum keepers: First, he knows where privately owned objects are because he follows the market and because he knows other collectors; second, he has the versatility that the scholar lacks — an ability to look at things from a different angle.

The display at the Maison de Balzac is typically that of a collector. It does not have that cool, systematic feel that plagues many literary exhibitions. The papers and related material are closely packed in glass cases or hung on the wall as they might be in a collector's flat. In addition, Buffetaud has introduced a few items not directly related to Nerval, for the sake of their evocative power. They breathe life into the show.

Illustrating the poet's familiar surroundings was by no means easy. Nerval, perpetually destitute, kept moving from one lodging to another, generally sharing one with a friend. In 1835, when he still had some money left from an inheritance, he moved to an extraordinary place just off the Palais des Tuileries. Gone now is the 17th-century royal palace that closed off the courtyard of the Palais du Louvre that now opens on the Jardin des Tuileries. Gone also are its surroundings, which included an admirably proportioned chapter house of the early Louis XIV period, "Le Doyenné," and a domed chapel standing in ruins among trees. Nerval could see all this out of his window and so can we in a delightful view of the Doyenné by Lina Jaumez.

Three years later, Nerval was traveling in Germany, to which he owed his first moment of fame in France. In 1826, at the age of 19, he translated Goethe's "Faust" into French. The book, published in 1828, created a sensation and was much admired by Goethe himself. Nerval's 1838 trip was motivated by his plan to write a tragedy with Alexandre Dumas. As a stage prop to that trip, Buffetaud brought in a sepia-ink view of the Rhine valley done in 1840 by Victor Hugo. The French writer could at times be an extraordinary draftsman. The dramatic, highly impressionistic sketch shows a tower overlooking the river in a stormy setting — precisely as Nerval must have seen it.

There are other visual touches such as a splendid, virtually unknown landscape by Prosper Marilhat with a mosque in Cairo that Nerval greatly admired during his six-month stay in the Egyptian capital. Most dramatic of all is a group of views showing the narrow, grimy rue de la Vieille Lanterne where Nerval hanged himself in January, 1855. One is an anonymous undated painting done around the time of the poet's death. It is not a great work of art, but it is breathtakingly suggestive: The narrow street, with its ramshackle houses seen in hazy yellowish light, is full of tramps hanging around, with a hungry look. It offers a



A hitherto unrecorded daguerreotype of Gerard de Nerval.

Dickensian vision of the hell that the poorer districts of Paris and other western cities were in the 19th century or, indeed, much later still. Neither the painting nor a subtle watercolor showing another view of the street was known before the exhibition.

Throughout, the show is spiced by scoops of that kind. None is so striking, however, as the sensational, hitherto unrecorded daguerreotype portrait of Nerval. Buffetaud found it a fortnight before the opening thanks to a friend and colleague, the auctioneer Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr, who is also an obsessive collector and had been inspecting a fellow collector's treasured possessions.

To serious scholars, all this is nothing compared with the bulk of the exhibition that Buffetaud has managed to build up. It includes a vast number of previously unknown autographs, private letters and even printed documents such as the only surviving copy of an offprint of one of Nerval's early poems, "Le Peuple." Countless details of the kind specialists in literary history revel in can now be added to his biography. Some, which might seem of trifling importance to the layman, throw an entirely new light on the poet's life.

Buffetaud insists that he has been very lucky, particularly in getting a major U.S. collector, Col. Daniel Sickles, to loan a large number of highly important unrecorded documents. Perhaps so. But it is a true collector's privilege to enjoy such favors, if only because collectors speak the same language and have a regard for each other that they seldom extend to academics.

The outcome is impressive. It is a tantalizing thought to consider what could happen if an exhibition dealing with a major artistic field, rather than with fine points of literary history, was to be organized with that same hunter's flair for scoops.

Land's End: Some Corner of England That May Be Forever a Foreign Field

by Tony Barber

LONDON — After seeing London Bridge, the cruise ship Queen Mary and even Admiral Horatio Nelson's sword from the British naval victory at Trafalgar in 1805 sold to U.S. interests, a group dedicated to preserving Britain's heritage is battling to keep another landmark out of American hands: Land's End, the cliffs that jut into the Atlantic as the southernmost point of the British mainland.

The National Trust, the biggest conservation group in Britain, is seeking enough money to outbid a U.S. syndicate for the weatherbeat-

en headland in Cornwall. Of course the Americans do not intend to transplant Land's End as they did London Bridge, which spanned the Thames from 1831 to 1968 before it was taken down stone by stone and rebuilt on Lake Havasu in the Arizona desert.

The U.S. syndicate, so far not publicly identified, has expressed an interest in buying Land's End for development as a tourist attraction. Though not much developed, the site is now visited by two to three million people a year.

The asking price by the owner, Charles Neaves-Hill, is £1.75 million (more than \$3 million). He traces his family's ownership of Land's End back to a gift by William the Con-

queror after he invaded England in 1066. The National Trust thinks Land's End is overpriced by the owner and puts the commercial value at around £1 million. The trust, which hopes to raise enough money to put in a bid, says Neaves-Hill could afford to accept a lower offer from it because of tax advantages in selling a national heritage to a national institution.

The National Trust asked the government to contribute £500,000 but was rejected. This was a severe setback because the trust has not had success with its public appeal, collecting less than £10,000 since Land's End was offered for sale two months ago.

©1982 Reuters

Hearth and Home to Homo Erectus

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — The oval shelter is about 7 meters long and 4 meters wide, made of branches propped up roughly in the shape of a wigwag and consolidated by stones around the base. Inside a fire burns behind a small wall of pebbles. An elephant skull lies on the ground near the entrance. Other bones litter the ground inside and around the hut. The place is Terra Amata (Bevelled Earth), a locality in Nice. The time is 380,000 years ago.

Terra Amata — together with Vertesszöllös in Hungary the oldest known site in the world with a hearth actually built or dug into it — has been reconstructed at an exhibition devoted to the first inhabitants of Europe at the Musée de l'Homme (Palais de Chaillot, place du Trocadéro, Paris 16, to April 30, 1983). This shelter, and another one made of animal hides originally built inside a cave near Nice, constitute the more spectacular aspects of the show, which covers the barely conceivable span of 14,000 centuries — from 1.5 million to 100,000 years ago.

The rest of the exhibition is essentially devoted to bones and stones, drawings and photographs. It gives the most recent information about the times when mankind (then in the early shape of *homo erectus*, also referred to as *pithecanthropus erectus*) gradually began to

spread out from Africa, northward into Europe and east as far as Java. A map of sites where the temporary site was in regular use. A circle of tiny chips of flint, around a flat rock a man could sit on, showed where the flint-hewer sat and worked and gave useful indication of the hunters' habits. Stone tools that they left behind them were mostly round pebbles with a rough-hewn cutting edge referred to, even in French, as choppers or chopping tools.

When *homo erectus* first reached Europe 15,000 centuries ago, he knew nothing of fire and did not know how to build a shelter. Some 4,000 centuries ago he finally had both. About 1,000 centuries ago (Le Lazaret, Nice) he was building shelters of animal hides and even had a rudimentary mattress to sleep on.

But having reached this high point of sorts, he gradually disappears before the more-advanced, brainier and better-equipped Neanderthal man. The show does not deal with the disappearance of *homo erectus*. It leaves that ancestor at his high point of comfort and culture, with acquisitions that Neanderthal man would inherit and pass on to *Sapiens sapiens* — our own ancestor — who appeared on this earth a mere 400 centuries ago.

The exhibition is the chronological prolongation of the excellent one devoted to the origins of man that was shown here from 1976 to 1978 and is now on view in Rome at the Museo dell'Origini at Rome University until Feb. 14.

ments at Terra Amata yielded pollen that made it possible to determine the season in which the temporary site was in regular use. A circle of tiny chips of flint, around a flat rock a man could sit on, showed where the flint-hewer sat and worked and gave useful indication of the hunters' habits. Stone tools that they left behind them were mostly round pebbles with a rough-hewn cutting edge referred to, even in French, as choppers or chopping tools.

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Galleries in Rome

by Edith Schloss

ROME — There is something key and flexible about all the "things" of Meret Oppenheim. A true surrealist, her life and art are one; everything she touches acquires a new, elusive meaning.

Oppenheim has been a sorcerer from the start. Her fur-covered cup, saucer and spoon of 1936, now at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, is, along with Duchamp's collage of the Mona Lisa with a mustache, among the most memorable objects ever produced by Surrealism. A companion of Max Ernst, a friend of Duchamp, Man Ray and others in the 1930s, she has been cherished by a select band of admirers ever since. She posed nude with a printing press for one of Man Ray's most famous photographs.

In Swiss towns and mountains, in frequent sojourns in Paris, she

past, not the present. Immigrants, sons of the Depression, they made their own art. They had a workmanlike approach and a big stance, they bared their inner struggles, threw their emotions on the canvas, wildly attacked it. That was in the 1940s.

Only long after their work had been christened "action painting" and by some had already become recognized as one of the most vigorous movements of our century, did they leave their grimy New York lofts and as mature artists finally go to travel in the Old World. In the late 1950s in Rome, Italian abstract artists who understood them and who were influenced by them and worked along the same lines, opened their arms to them. They offered them the use of their studios and gave parties and shows for them. It was a moment of warmth and welcome, a series of casual events and meetings that so often happen among artists and that only in retrospect become history.

The small showing American Masters in Roman Collections at the American Academy, via A. Masina 5, until Feb. 8, is a peek back into that special time: De Kooning left paintings behind after working in Afro's studio; Cy Twombly came to settle in Rome, and there are works from 1957 to 1979; David Smith and Calder executed small works while exhibiting in Spoleto. In this company there are also a pencil drawing by Arshile Gorky, the earliest independent, practically the founder of the New York School, and some splintering beams of black paint strokes on paper by Franz Kline; an elegant wash of paint by Robert Motherwell and an oil and a watercolor by Ad Reinhardt.

With their great immediacy, these small works, vivacious and intimate, not of the usual epic dimensions of the school, bring back the spirit of an important period in history and a fruitful moment of true exchange and friendship as well.



Oppenheim, around 1950.

always went her own way. Looking at Art with a capital A with a quizzical eye, she played along, serious and willful like a child. A "happener," a "body artist," a "conceptualist," a "trans-avant-gardist" before anyone else — yet none of these things, each of these styles being too explicit and heavy-handed for her — she was always a natural.

Here in her recent drawings, arranged in tiers like special blooms in a garden show, at the Galleria Pieroni, via Panisperna 203, until Jan. 31, it is as if her thoughts had taken visual shape. The moon and the weather, islands and beasts have left their tracks on paper. A tower is a pink smudge in a pearlgrey land, white lightning breaks through a bough full of blossoms, will-o'-the-wisps dance over dark waters, a little leopard stumbles along against a huge backdrop made of butterfly's wings.

Then there is an object — a small shield made of bits of broken mirror, held up by a twig painted the diamond pattern of snake skin. Like everything else it is tenderly sinister, poignant, an intangible allusion to a small and big event in our mysterious mutable world.

For years they resisted the lure: Europe meant only the remote

Collector's Guide

EUROPEAN
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DEALERS
SHOW



28 January - 1st February 1982

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Vernissage Thursday, January 21, 6:30 p.m.

GALERIE ISY BRACHOT
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The Fine Arts of Healing

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The history and progress of medicine are seldom associated with the visual and decorative arts, yet a permanent exhibition recently opened at the Science Museum (The Wellcome Museum, Exhibition Road, S.W.7) emphasizes the arts of medicine equally with the sciences.

From the mid-1890s, when he became owner of the foremost pharmaceutical chemists in England, Henry Solomon Wellcome (1853-1936) formed a vast collection illustrative of the history of medicine. The present exhibition is formed from a small part of that collection, which, for example, includes more than 1,400 microscopes, 40,000 surgical instruments, 7,000 coins and medals with medical associations and 1,500 examples of Roman and Islamic glass.

The earliest art objects in the show are Chinese ritual bronzes, notably a fine *chueh*, the bird-shaped vessel set on three long, pointed

feet — presumably to stand over the ritual flame when warming a libation. Next in time is a group of Egyptian amulets in faience, including the celebrated Eye of Horus; a Greek krater (the large vessel used in the mixing of wines) decorated with maenads and satyrs, dating from the fifth century B.C.; and a Roman glass urn, for the burial of ashes, of some seven centuries later.

Moving into modern times, and the beginnings of medicine as we know it, one of the most pleasing objects is a Genoese medicine chest made for a noble family of the mid-16th century. The outer wooden case is carved and gilded; inside the lid is painted an allegorical scene, while each of the large unguent pots has a parchment cover painted with birds and beasts.

Indeed, every item of the 'pottery-surgeon's' equipment was of aesthetic, as much as utilitarian, value. The beautiful apothecary jars, ceramic pots in which drugs were stored, make a fine collection in themselves. Customarily of tin-glazed earthenware (though some later jars were made of porcelain) they were usually decorated with an emblematic scene, and the name of the drug for which each was intended. The pride of the Wellcome collection

is an Italian jar of 1641 made to hold theriac, a complex preparation of as many as 70 ingredients, which was supposed to be a kind of universal remedy.

Seventeenth-century Italian theriac would have been composed chiefly of herbs. In the same case as the Italian apothecary jar is a 1633 edition of Gerard's "Herball, or General Historie of Plantes, gathered by Iohn Gerarde of London, Master in Chirurgie" in which each plant is illustrated by a wood engraving and its properties detailed.

The 19th century brings artifacts more curious than beautiful. Here is Napoleon's toothbrush, horsehair-bristled and silver-gilt handled, the handle with an embossed flower decoration and engraved with the imperial insignia and monogram. Here too, a Spode *bourdaloue*, or female chamber pot, in blue and white china decorated with stylized birds and flowers, taking its name from the Jesuit priest Louis Bourdaloue (1632-1704), preacher royal at the court of Louis XIV. Bourdaloue's sermons were of such inordinate length that the ladies of the court carried these tiny vessels hidden about their person to answer any sudden calls of nature.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

Jan. 15, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Industrial	2,814.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,814.12
Dow Jones Transportation	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00
Dow Jones Utility	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

Market Indices

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	2,814.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,814.12
AMEX	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	150.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	+1.00
AMT	100.00	+1.00
GO	100.00	+1.00
MSFT	100.00	+1.00
W	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Q	100.00	+1.00
Y	100.00	+1.00

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	2,814.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,814.12

Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Standard & Poors	2,814.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,814.12

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	150.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	+1.00
AMT	100.00	+1.00
GO	100.00	+1.00
MSFT	100.00	+1.00
W	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Q	100.00	+1.00
Y	100.00	+1.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	150.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	+1.00
AMT	100.00	+1.00
GO	100.00	+1.00
MSFT	100.00	+1.00
W	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Q	100.00	+1.00
Y	100.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Bond	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,100.00

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Out.

Symbol	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Out.
IBM	150.00	140.00	2.00	1.33	15.00	100.00	150.00	140.00	2.00
AT&T	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
GE	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
AMT	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
GO	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
MSFT	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
W	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
HP	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
Q	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00
Y	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	1.00

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	150.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	+1.00
AMT	100.00	+1.00
GO	100.00	+1.00
MSFT	100.00	+1.00
W	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Q	100.00	+1.00
Y	100.00	+1.00

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	150.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	+1.00
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GO	100.00	+1.00
MSFT	100.00	+1.00
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MSFT	100.00	+1.00
W	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Q	100.00	+1.00
Y	100.00	+1.00

(Continued on Page 10)

—New yearly low, —New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last dividend or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following columns.

—Also extra or extra. —Amount rate plus stock dividend.
—Liquidating dividend. —Declared or paid in accordance with the terms of the plan of liquidation.
—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. —Declared or paid this year, on basis of multiple issue with dividends in arrears. —New issue. —Declared or paid in accordance with 12 months accumulated cash value. —Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, accumulated cash value on dividend or re-distribution date.

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10-15-82

Citicorp Enmeshed in High Stakes Tax Haven Dispute Between U.S., British Virgin Islands

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department, in an effort to eliminate abuses in tax treaties with other countries, has reopened little-publicized but acrimonious negotiations over such a treaty with the British Virgin Islands, a Caribbean tax haven.

The stakes in the negotiations are sizable. Treasury officials say the existing treaty jeopardizes their whole international tax policy because it is the most extreme example of tax haven abuse.

For Citicorp, which has raised billions of dollars through a subsidiary in the British Virgin Islands and is the primary beneficiary of the tax treaty, the talks have already created difficulties, according to bank documents filed with the Federal Reserve Board.

And for the British Virgin Islands, the tax issue is crucial in that revenues generated by foreign financial interests tied to the treaty are important to its economic development.

The story of this obscure tax treaty illustrates the uses of tax havens — countries with minimal tax rates used by companies or individuals seeking to avoid higher taxes — and the interest and involvement of a large corporation such as Citicorp in private government-to-government negotiations.

The Treasury had reviewed the British Virgin Islands situation last year and decided to take a firm stance because the treaty "didn't work," according to Alan W. Graessle, the department's international tax counsel.

Mr. Graessle's immediate plans to combat tax havens include a model tax treaty and renegotiation starting next month of the tax treaty with the Netherlands Antilles, another tax haven and the main offshore vehicle for foreign investment in the United States as well as the base for overseas Eurodollar financing by U.S. corporations.

The British Virgin Islands benefited from a bilateral tax treaty with the United States as a result of the extension in 1959 of a 1945 U.S.-U.K. income tax treaty.

Tax treaties are intended to protect the international tax interests of each country and to benefit residents of each country by, for example, eliminating double taxation. In some cases however, the treaties create tax haven opportunities for third-country residents.

The British Virgin Islands is a case in point. Foreigners who invest in U.S. companies through the British Virgin Islands can avoid U.S. taxes on dividends and pay no tax to the British Virgin Islands. Similarly, the interest paid by Citicorp to foreign investors in notes issued by the bank's British Virgin Islands subsidiary is not subject to U.S. withholding taxes.

The key issue for the Treasury in the current negotiations is an anti-abuse clause intended to close loopholes by which foreigners can now avoid paying U.S. withholding taxes.

This has given the treaty an uncertain status that poses a serious risk for Citicorp, since the bank has guaranteed the purchases

of some \$2 billion in notes and bonds issued through its British Virgin Islands subsidiary that it will pay any withholding tax, according to Haskell Edelstein, senior vice-president and general tax counsel for the bank.

Last October, Citicorp transferred almost \$2 billion in obligations held by its British Virgin Islands subsidiary to another bank affiliate based in the Netherlands Antilles.

In obtaining approval from the Federal Reserve for the transfer, Citicorp cited the "problem" that resulted from "uncertainties" in the tax treaty.

In 1979, the Treasury Department announced that it intended to renegotiate the British Virgin Islands tax treaty, and in early 1981, in the waning days of the Carter administration, the department announced a new treaty.

The Treasury Department under the Reagan administration, however, told the Senate that the new treaty still contained "potential for abuse," and that, in absence of a better treaty, the United States would terminate the British Virgin Islands treaty entirely.

Later last year, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee returned the latest treaty to the Treasury without ratification and with instructions to renegotiate it.

In past tax treaty negotiations, Treasury lawyers have questioned the access of Citicorp to the private negotiations and a possible conflict of interest by Paul M. Butler Jr., a lawyer with Shearman & Sterling, a New York law firm whose principal client is Citicorp.

Mr. Butler, who represents the British Virgin Islands without pay in the negotiations, helped set up Citicorp's British Virgin Islands subsidiary. He also advises the bank on its British Virgin Islands transactions and once registered as a lobbyist for another Citicorp subsidiary.

Mr. Butler said that his law firm had "zero stake" in the British Virgin Islands. "Do you think my firm will lose any clients?" he asked. "We'll make a fortune going to the

next jurisdiction," he said, referring to the shifting of transactions from one tax haven to another.

According to Mr. Butler, Sherman & Sterling concluded some years ago that the British Virgin Islands were the preferred Caribbean tax haven because they had the most stable government. In 1978, Citicorp set up a financing subsidiary in the British Virgin Islands, the Citicorp Overseas Finance Corp.

At the time, the bank told the Federal Reserve that, because a number of taxes could be avoided there, the British Virgin Islands were the "preferred" vehicle for raising money in the unregulated Eurodollar market to lend back to Citicorp subsidiaries in the United States.

Although registered in the British Virgin Islands, Citicorp Overseas Finance has its "principal office" in Delaware, according to company documents.

In some respects, the subsidiary operates (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

IBM Says 1981 Results Hurt by Strong Dollar

ARMONK, N.Y. — International Business Machines said Friday that translation into dollars of income and expenses of its non-U.S. operations had a "significantly adverse effect on results" due to the strength of the dollar against other major currencies.

The company reported a 12.3-percent drop in fourth quarter earnings from a year earlier and a 7.1-percent drop in full year earnings. Analysts said IBM's fourth quarter decline was in line with projections. They also cited a sharp rise in the company's tax rate for the shrinking profits.

AT&T Settlement Moved to Washington Court

NEWARK, N.J. — A federal judge transferred on Friday the supervision of the Justice Department's historic settlement with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to the District of Columbia, as the department had requested.

The proceedings are expected to be assigned to District Judge Harold Greene, who presided over the trial of the government's antitrust suit against the communications giant. Judge Greene has declined to dismiss the antitrust suit until he has a chance to hold a hearing on the settlement between the government and the company.

GE to Build \$105-Million Plant in Netherlands

NEW YORK — General Electric said Friday its GE Plastics unit plans to build a \$105-million polyphenylene oxide plant at Bergen-op-Zoom, the Netherlands — part of a plan to expand thermoplastic resin output. GE also said a joint venture with Mitsui Petrochemical Industries and Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, called Gem Polymers, plans to build a \$50-million polyphenylene oxide plant at Mitsui Toatsu's Osaka site. The two plants are scheduled to start operating in 1984, GE said.

Swiss to Investigate Bank Leu Management

ZURICH — The Swiss Federal Banking Commission is to investigate whether the senior management of Bank Leu had any responsibility in a currency offense for which one of the bank's junior managers was convicted Thursday in Rome, commission chief executive Bernhard Mueller said Friday.

Mr. Mueller said the commission may demand changes in the bank's senior management or board should it emerge that the bank itself rather than just Guido Corecco was involved. Mr. Corecco was found guilty of attempted illegal export of 61 million lire (\$3,028) and sentenced to two years in jail and fined 900 million lire. Bank Leu said later that it knew of no indication that Mr. Corecco might have aided illegal capital export.

Savin Hides Talks to Sell Control of Company

NEW YORK — Savin Corp. said Thursday that it was negotiating to sell control of the company to a multinational corporation with interests in office equipment. The prospective buyer was not identified. Savin said that negotiations were in the advanced stage, although there was no agreement on price and other material points. The company added that if the deal went through, the price would be about \$9 a share and that new shares would be issued to accommodate the buyer. At a price of \$9, the transaction would be valued at \$62.1 million.

U.S. Monthly Output Lowest in 18 Months

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — December figures for U.S. industrial production were the worst in more than 18 months, the government said Friday, adding proof that the United States is sliding further into recession.

Production at U.S. factories and mines fell 2.1 percent in December, the fifth consecutive monthly decline.

December's decline was the biggest one-month drop since the 3-percent drop in May, 1980, at the heart of that year's severe recession.

Industrial output dipped 0.2 percent in August of last year, about the time most economists currently say the recession was beginning. Then production fell faster — a revised 1.3 percent in September, 1.6 percent in October and 1.9 percent in November, according to Friday's Federal Reserve Board report.

"Since its peak in July, industrial production has declined 6.9 percent," the report said.

U.S. businesses have been cutting back production through the fall and early winter in an effort to whittle down inventories of unsold goods. And with output falling, those same businesses have been laying off workers, contributing to the current 8.9 percent unemployment rate.

The new report said that output of consumer goods fell 1.9 percent during December.

That included "sizeable further reductions" in the production of home goods such as appliances and furniture and a 4 percent decrease in auto assemblies, the report said.

"Additionally, output of consumer non-durable goods declined 1.1 percent, with an especially large reduction in output of clothing," it said.

A number of other categories also were down in December, but "production of defense and space equipment continued to rise moderately," the report said.

Defense production has typically been rising while other categories have been falling recently, buoyed by the Reagan administration's push for increased military spending.

Despite falling production, U.S. business inventories, particularly those of wholesalers, continued to rise due to slumping final sales.

The Commerce Department said inventories rose 0.7 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$515.15 billion in November and were 8.2 percent higher than a year earlier.

Final sales fell 0.2 percent in November to \$344.57 billion. On a year-to-year basis, they were off 2.5 percent.

NYSE Rises; Money Supply Jumps

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday as a strong showing by IBM encouraged the rest of the market.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply rose \$9.8 billion, in week ended Jan. 6. The M-2 broader measure rose \$17.5 billion in the week.

Estimates had placed the gain anywhere from \$3 billion to \$8 billion for the M-1, which replaces M-1B aggregate, due to the monthly social security payments.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped more than 27½ points in the first three sessions this week, finished Friday up about 5.32 to 847.60. Advances led declines, 890 to 520, and volume was around 43 million shares, compared with 42.9 million Thursday.

IBM, a major component of the Dow index and one of the most popular institutional holdings, closed up one to 59½ and was as high as 60½ during the day despite reporting lower fourth quarter earnings.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co. said much of the selling sparked by estimates of a large gain in the weekly money supply figures was exhausted earlier this week, setting the stage for bargain hunters to enter the market.

The market also received some support from the energy sector, where analysts said takeover speculation appears to be heating up.

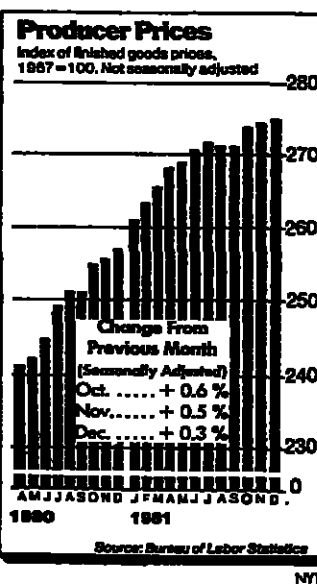
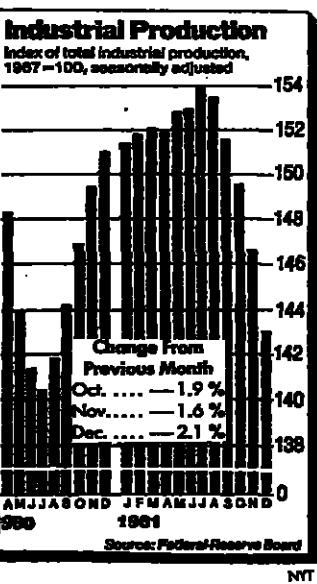
AT&T Asks U.S. For Tripled Rate

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph has asked the government for permission to nearly triple the rates it charges long-distance competitors to hook into the Bell System's local telephone network.

The tariff request, filed with the Federal Communications Commission this week, raises the concern among competitors that AT&T may be laying the groundwork for development of a rate system that would give it an unfair advantage when it begins competing with these new carriers in the open market for access to local phone lines.

Calling the rate request "predatorily high," Mitchell F. Brecher, an attorney with Southern Pacific Communications, an AT&T long-distance competitor, said his company is "greatly concerned that the events within the next several months could undermine the pro-competitive consequences anticipated" as a result of the proposed antitrust settlement.



U.S. Wholesale Prices Rose 7% During 1981

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices increased 0.3 percent in December, keeping wholesale inflation for last year at 7 percent, the slowest increase since 1977, the government reported Friday.

Analysis attributed the slowdown to abundant supplies of food, the worldwide glut of oil and the recession.

The 1981 rate — as measured by the Labor Department's Producer Price Index for finished goods — was well below the 11.8 percent increase in 1980 and 12.8 percent in 1979.

The index rose 6.9 percent in 1977 and 3.7 percent in 1976, according to Labor Department figures.

Administration spokesman Robert Ormer, chief economist of the Commerce Department, said he was "very greatly encouraged" by the price figure. "It's a very dramatic improvement," he said.

"High inflation rates are what led us into the recession," he added.

But a leading private economist, Otto Eckstein, of Data Resources of Lexington, Mass., said the improvement reflects the recession. "This is just a very strong confirmation... that the recession deepened in December and will probably be still deeper in January," he said.

In explaining the easing of the wholesale inflation rate last year, the Labor Department said the slowdown was across the board.

"Energy prices advanced rapidly early in 1981 but then registered much smaller increases or moder-

ate declines during the rest of the year," the department said. Energy prices soared 14.3 percent last year, well below under the 27.8 percent surge in 1980.

"Consumer food prices rose only 1.5 percent in 1981, following a 7.5 percent advance during the previous year," the department said.

The index for consumer goods other than food and energy also slowed last year, rising 6.9 percent rather than the 10.4 percent in 1980, the department said.

The Producer Price Index for December was set at 275.3, which means it cost dealers \$275.30 to buy the same goods that cost \$100 in 1967.

The December increase compared with 0.5 percent in November and 0.6 percent in October. But it was ahead of the 0.1 percent of September and 0.2 percent of August, the government said.

If December's rate held for 12 months, the increase would be a seasonally adjusted 3.1 percent, department officials said.

Britain's Retail Prices Up 0.6% in December

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's retail prices rose 0.6 percent in December to stand 12 percent higher than a year earlier, the Department of Employment said Friday.

The December retail price index (base January, 1974) rose to 308.8 after a 1.1 percent increase to 306.9 in November.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 15, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sfr	Scd	DK	DK
American dollar	1.0000	1.7564	6.5595	0.6936	163.89	2.0361	13.7603	4.8358	136.76
British pound	0.6936	1.2248	4.7564	1.0000	246.36	2.4835	16.3360	5.4856	163.26
French franc	0.1523	0.2837	1.0000	0.1476	33.33	0.4835	3.3333	1.3603	33.33
German mark	0.5636	1.0000	3.3333	0.4835	136.76	1.0000	6.5595	2.4835	163.26
Japanese yen	0.0061	0.0040	0.0300	0.0040	1.0000	0.0098	0.0037	0.0029	1.0000
Swiss franc	0.4835	0.8906	3.3333	1.0000	246.36	1.0000	6.5595	2.4835	163.26
Scandinavian	0.2036	0.3756	1.3603	0.1376	33.33	0.4835	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Danish krone	0.2036	0.3756	1.3603	0.1376	33.33	0.4835	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Swedish krona	0.2036	0.3756	1.3603	0.1376	33.33	0.4835	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Norwegian kroner	0.2036	0.3756	1.3603	0.1376	33.33	0.4835	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Source: Reuters. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.



Lord Grade

Takeover Battle Develops For Lord Grade's Empire

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — A takeover battle shaped up for Associated Communications Corp. after Heron Corp. said Friday that it plans to bid for ACC.

But Australian businessman Robert Holmes & Court, ACC's new chairman, rejected Heron's proposal. Mr. Holmes & Court's own £36-million takeover bid for ACC was accepted Thursday.

Barclays Merchant Bank, financial advisers to Heron, said Heron remains interested in the possibility of making a bid for ACC. Heron proposed acquiring the whole of the issued share capital of

ACC for £42.5 million, Barclays said.

Mr. Holmes & Court took over as ACC chairman on Thursday when Lord Grade stepped down as the entertainment company's chairman and chief executive following boardroom controversies.

Lord Grade sold his interest to Mr. Holmes & Court, a newspaper and television millionaire who acquired 50.1 percent of ACC's non-voting shares in early November.

For Lord Grade, 75, the agreement represented a near-total fall from the days his British television franchise, cinemas, theaters, a film studio and Northern Songs, which owns the rights to Lennon-McCartney songs — brought in millions in profits.

In the past year, ACC has been in a financial crisis, largely as a result of losses on blockbuster films, such as \$16 million on "Save the Tintin." Pressed for cash, the company was forced to sell subsidiaries and mortgage its future by selling future profits from such properties as the Muppets.

Heron is controlled by Gerald Ronson, whose interests include property development, motor vehicle distribution and insurance. In the year to March, 1981, Heron had pre-tax profits of £13.43 million on turnover of £302.69 million.

business enterprise in Scotland and would be "damaging to the public interest in the United Kingdom as a whole."

In the case of the Hongkong & Shanghai bid, the commission raised a further objection, by a 2-to-1 margin, that a transfer of control outside Britain "would have the adverse effect of opening up possibilities of divergence of interest which would not otherwise arise."

Over the past year, a plethora of interests have made their views known on the bids. Scottish representatives worried about a loss of financial independence, particularly in the case of Standard Chartered. The Bank of England opposed Hongkong & Shanghai for fear that control over monetary policy here would be hurt.

"We were a little bit surprised at the strength of the Scottish argument," said John Burke, the managing director of Royal Bank, explaining why the Standard Chartered bid did not go through.

Friday night, Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong & Shanghai, said he was "disappointed" that a takeover by his bank would have meant "a major contribution to increasing competition in British banking."

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